THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 111. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

MOBILE.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON JUDGE KELLEY AND HIS FRIENDS.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT—SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED, ETC. ETC.

MOBILE, Alabama, May 14—Midnight.—A murderous and bloody affair occurred here this evening. A desperate attack was made upon Judge Kelley and the body of gentlemen who surrounded him on the steps of the Old Court House, at the corner of Government and Royal streets, during the meeting held this evening.

The Judge had been speaking about a quarter of an hour in a frank and temperate manner, when there appeared to be a disposition to create a disturbance on the outskirts of the meeting. Cries of "Put him down" were heard, to which Mr. Kelley replied:—"I tell you that you cannot put me down. The 15th Infantry are at my back, and if they cannot keep the peace in Mobile, the United States Army can."

The tumult suddenly broke out at this point by a sudden rush towards the platform, and a general scattering of the crowd. About a hundred people were on the platform, including many eminent citizens, reporters of the local press, and Mr. Wright, the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who sat beside Judge Kelley, and Colonel John H. Taggart, the correspondent of the Philadelphia EVENING TELEGRAPH. This rush seemed to be the signa for the *melee* to commence. The Chief o Police attempted to arrest a ringleader on the borders of the crowd, and he drew a pistol on him. The cry of "Fire!" was then raised at the corner of Royal street, and instantly a perfect fusilade of pistols was opened on the crowd who occupied the platform. In a moment a colored man, who stood beside your correspondent, fell, being struck in the head. Again the cry of "O, God!" and a heavy fall announced that another had been laid low. Some friends dragged Judge Kelley from out of the range of fire, and finally succeeded in getting him away unharmed.

For several minutes the fire continued to be directed to the platform, the occupants of which were hastily making their escape, while others endeavored to protect themselves by getting behind the table, which afforded little protection, as those nearest the platform were evidently firing under it. One man was badly wounded by a shot thus aimed, and a ball glanced off a water bucket which fortunately stood between your correspondent's head and the assassin's benevolent intentions.

The firing, by this time, was directed right and left among the crowd in the street, who were flying in all directions. There seemed to be no attempt on the part of the police to arrest the violence, or if there was it was ineffectual, for the Rebels had it all their own way.

It is impossible to tell at this hour how many were shot. I saw three fall in my immediate vicinity; but I occupied the place of a target. I saw one poor boy carried off the ground moaning piteously.

It was evidently a preconcerted affair, and was probably stimulated by incendiary articles in the Rebel press for the past few days.

Colonel Sheppard, who commands the military here, at once despatched a body of troops to the Battle House, where Judge Kelley is stopping. They are now on the ground in front of the hotel, where Colonel Sheppard has taken up quarters for the night.

The city at present is quiet. The Republican party is not as strong here as in New Orleans. All the municipal offices are filled by secessionists, whose hostility to the Government has not abated a jot. Even some of those who accepted pardons, with all its sworn obligations, are still, in word and action, it is said, bitterly opposed to the legislation of Congress, and to a great extent socially taboo the loyalists.

It is complained that General Swayne does not exercise his power sufficiently, under the Military bill, for the protection of the loyal people. No steps have yet been taken for registering voters in Alabama. In Louisiana it is progressing rapidly, the colored people exceeding the whites on the list, so far, by a large majority. A disposition to do full justice to the negro in New Orleans was evinced yesterday by the appointment of two colored Inspectors of Customs by Judge Kellogg, Collector, and the promotion of a colored clerk. Mayor Heath, I understand, designs to throw open the public schools indiscriminately to white and blacks in a short time. Exclusiveness has been a cause of complaint by the colored population, who pay fifty per cent. of the school tax, and now cannot educate a child in the common schools. This reform is mainly due to the harmonious influence of Judge Kelley's visit.

Mr. Kelley attempted to speak here this evening, at the corner of Government and Royal streets, to a very large audience of both colors. Colonel Sheppard, who is in command of the United States troops, kindly sent the band of the Fifteenth infantry to the meeting, which enlivened the occasion with some fine music. Gustavus Horton, Esq., a gentleman whose nephew was murdered in the New Orleans riots, presided.

Judge Kelley proceeded as far as to say that he was here, not, as one of their papers had stated, the representative of any faction, but to speak in behalf of the whole people and the whole country of the United States. The faction I serve is the thirty-two millions of the American people, and I will serve them before the world. I thank you for coming to hear that notorious radical from Pennsylvania. Demagogues made the war. They kept the South apart from the North, and would not let them hear our words, as the editor of the Mobile *Times* is trying to do. They are at their work again, and they want to keep us asunder. But we will take counsel together in spite of all the editorial quills in the State.

The speaker referred to the statement of Alexander H. Stephens, that slavery was the foundation-stone of the Confederacy, and said that the colored people knew that their old masters during the war were fighting to keep them in bondage. (Applause.) He was here to-night to speak as he could not have done before the war. They would not dare to listen to him; they were not allowed to read a Northern newspaper. If a man on the cars was found with one in his pockets he would be hunted like a felon. (Cheers.) While the rights of free speech and a free press are preserved, we never can be cursed with another war.

Here there was some interruption on the outskirts of the meeting, with cries of "Put him down!" Then the riot commenced, and the Judge's speech was brought to a sudden conclusion.

May 15—1 A. M.—The firing, which commenced at the place of meeting, extended to several streets in the vicinity.

A report has just been made to Colonel Sheppard that a negro is lying dead on Cedar street, a few blocks above the scene of the riot. He has detailed a guard to take possession of that locality until morning.

The whole military force, who are encamped about a mile from the place of meeting, have been ordered into the city, and now are posted at different points, prepared for any attempt at a renewal of the riot.

Judge Kelley very coolly descended from the platform, in the midst of the fire, pushed his way through the crowd, reaching his hotel in safety, his only disguise being your correspondent's hat, who subsequently got off with the only hat left on the table, which fortunately proved to be Mr. Kelley's, and therefore there was no loss of property in hats.

It is said that several white men, who probably had no part in the attack, were shot in the *melee*. Mr. Goldsmith was killed, and Mr. Sadberry, late Chief of Police, was shot in the forehead. A policeman had a ball put through his wrist.

It appears that shotguns and muskets, as well as pistols, were used, but the firing was so rapid and continuous that it was difficult to tell what kind of arms were employed.

If any disposition to renew the riots is shown, it is probable that the city will be placed under martial law. Colonel Sheppard is now in council with Mayor Withers upon the subject, and before morning we shall know the result of their consultations.

—Mr. Garrison, in addition to the thirty thousand dollars given him by his white friends on his departure for Europe, received a present of a handsome timekeeper from his colored friends as a token of appreciation for his anti-slavery efforts.

RICHMOND.

IMMENSE MASS MEETING OF WHITES AND BLACKS.

SPEECHES OF HORACE GREELEY, GERRITT SMITH, AND OTHERS.

RICHMOND, Virginia, May 16.—This evening a meeting was held in the African church, and was the most extraordinary of its kind that has yet taken place. The centre of the church was occupied by a large number of prominent white citizens, and the side aisles and galleries were thronged by a dense assemblage of blacks. The platform was occupied by Horace Greeley, Gerritt Smith, Governor Pierpont, Judge Underwood, J. W. Hunnicutt, and others.

SPEECH OF HORACE GREELEY.

Governor Pierpont introduced Mr. Greeley, who said he did not understand that his invitation to speak was at the dictate of any party. He understood that people of different opinions wished to hear his views. They knew his views, and he came not to speak to any particular party. He came as a citizen of New York, and he wished to speak kindly to all. An American citizen, standing in the circle of the great civil war, men falling on this side and that, in what each believed a righteous cause, he would say to them that all the heartburning and strife that has sprung up should now be abandoned forever. The rivers of blood that have been shed attest the sincerity with which the American people fought out the great struggle for Union and liberty. When people of different parties and sections look distrustfully upon each other, there may be an avoidance of hostility, but no real peace. The war ceased with the surrender of General Lee, though much had been said about a continuation of guerilla warfare; but the people of the South said:—"We yield—give us peace." What hindered peace in the flush of triumph? An assassin's blow struck down the chief of the nation, and this calamity received a complication from Southern sentiment at the time that injured the prospects of the South. The adherents of these assassins were identified with the South, and as the word was flashed across the country that its Chief Magistrate was stricken down in the hour of exultation, wild and passionate grief and wrath pervaded the whole country. Those who pleaded for mercy for the defeated were silenced by this tragedy. The nation could not in its blind fury consider that this was the work of men unknown to the great mass of the Southern people. It was a terrible calamity to both North and South. The melancholy military events that followed were expressions of the popular wrath. They were true expressions of what the popular mind felt at the moment. Shortly after there assembled Southern Legislatures that showed an unfriendliness to the colored people of the South. These Legislatures met and devised laws, as if to discriminate harshly against the colored people for the part they took in the war. He would merely glance at some of these laws, some of which, if they had been wise, were utterly inapplicable when slavery was abolished. It might have been proper when slavery existed to forbid, for instance, colored people keeping arms; but when slavery passed, all possible reason for white or colored people holding arms was in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. If it be that United States soldiers went around, and took arms that had been used in the service of the Union, it was but an incitement to another rebellion. He considered the juries of the United States had the right to deal with all such cases. When Legislatures came together and enacted such laws discriminating between the testimony of black and white, the common sense of the country was insulted. All these laws were invidious and degrading, and it looked to the people of the North as a revival of the Rebellion. This legislation, persisted in throughout the South, was one of the chief impediments towards an early and hearty reconstruction of the Union. He would merely allude to the deplorable tragedies at Memphis and New Orleans to indicate this species of class legislation. They had no idea how the elections in the North were affected by this suicidal policy. The reassembling of the Convention in Louisiana was made the pretext for the slaughter of some score of American citizens, and produced a damaging impression at the North against the South. These tragedies, this unwise and injudicious legislation, impressed a conviction in the minds of the Northern people that there was no peace in the Union unless that all men were guaranteed an equal share in the administration of the laws. The Republican party, he believed, had increased in strength and power since the promulgation of the peculiar reconstruction policy of President Johnson. He knew that the blacks hurrahed for their masters when the war began, but when the conflict became deadly and the North thought proper to put the blacks in the field, a silent understanding was felt among the blacks that the war was a war for freedom. While the North is under a thousand obligations to the blacks for their kindness to Northern prisoners, the South is under an equal obligation to them for resisting every temptation to injure their white masters. They could have easily entered on a course of pillage and massacre; put no outrage was perpetrated. Yet it was predicted that the proclamation of emancipation was a license for havoc and massacre. You will bear me out that no such predictions came to pass; and he would say that these black men would be villains of the deepest dye to take such advantage of their masters' absence. Some men say the blacks are ignorant and degraded—as if you make ignorance the ground of excluding men from suffrage. I can understand the justice of such exclusion; but if ignorant whites are permitted to vote, the argument is in favor of the black man, as his ignorance was compulsory, while the white man's was not. He spoke at length upon the obstacles in the way of the African race, who must always remain separate from the Caucasian, and the gradual decline in the number of the colored people. The enormous wave of foreign emigration breaking upon these shores will at a future time render the black race a mere fraction. He would make equal rights the corner-stone of reconstruction. He would wish to be done with the question forever, and go along to the consideration of other matters. If those in the offices of the Government had recognized this fact two years ago, the question would be settled now and forever. It is disgracefully true that Republican States have not carried out this principle of equal rights. If there be any who think that the Republican party should be moved out of the way, he would ask them to help have embodied in the Federal Constitution the equal rights of all citizens, and then he had no objections as to the disposition of parties. He would pass to the question of proscription. In his opinion every man who was a thorough loyal citizen should not be denied the right of voting. The purpose of Congress, he believed, was to discriminate between those who were still disloyal and those who, having rebelled, turned honestly around and repented. When you see men hieing away to Brazil and other places, you may be sure these men are not reconciled to the Government. How many more there may be we cannot tell. It was right to exclude such men from sharing in the government of the country. He accepted the proscription embodied in the act of Congress only as a precautionary measure, and when disloyalty ceases to be chronic the nation would insist on the restoration of the proscribed to the privileges of citizenship. As to confiscation, he would say, having been told the colored people had refused to buy homes because they had been promised them by confiscation, that they had a much better chance of earning homes than of receiving them by confiscation. At the head and foot of this confiscation movement was Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, who has held the highest position in the Republican ranks. His confiscation speeches were published, and also his late letter against men peddling out amnesty, but he knew of no other man in Congress who purposely proposed to take away the property of Rebels and give it to loyal men. He did not mean to assume an opinion as to what Congress might do, as it was probable that violence at the South might impel that body to confiscate the property of Rebels. If by a blow or sudden flash it could be so managed that the surplus lands of the rich could be divided among the poor, it might do good to the many and little harm to the few; but, in his judgment, any attempt at confiscation would bring deplorable calamities, bankruptcies, and general social prostration. All the confiscations that ever took place in the history of the world never increased the treasury of governments. Individuals may have grown enormously wealthy, but the treasury of a country was never enriched. He had always been an advocate of helping the poor man to the public lands of the country. In Florida, South Carolina, Texas, and other States, the Government had already helped the colored men to lands. He would ask if it were not easier for the colored men to go and seek these lands than to wait for the confiscation of their white neighbors' estates. Under the influence of confiscation industry is paralyzed and the seeds of hatred sown that produce incalculable mischief. If all the lands of the South were confiscated to-morrow, and put up at auction, he did not believe they would realize the famous five hundred millions of dollars expected by Mr. Stevens. He did not pretend to be an adviser of the colored people, but he found since he came here that land was cheap in Virginia, and the cheapest way he thought for the colored men to do was to buy lands and settle on them. He would ask them to become landholders, as it would give them dignity and position, but not to wait for confiscation to improve their condition. He was a Republican, expecting to live and die one, but he wished no man to vote except as he thought it for the best interests of the country. He would ask them, blacks and whites alike, to conform to the act of Congress, elect such officers as can take the oath prescribed, and a compliant action on their part would, he believed, be met by a corresponding action on the part of Congress. After a high and eloquent eulogy on the State of Virginia, Mr. Greeley entreated them, whites and blacks alike, to take hold of the present circumstances in honesty and good faith. Let us, said he, forget the bitterness and sorrow of these eventful years, now so happily passed away. He had great faith that the latter days of this State would be more glorious than her past, and besecched them, in conclusion, to open their eyes to the magnificent resources of their commonwealth, to walk upward and onward, with an eye to the glory and prosperity of our common country. (Applause.)

SPEECH OF GERRITT SMITH.

Mr. Gerritt Smith was next introduced, and said:—After hearing the candid and able argument of Mr. Greeley, he did not expect to make a speech in the interest of any party; yet if anything he could say could restore the bonds of mutual love among his countrymen, he would feel intensely glad. In looking at the condition of his beloved country, he thought how happy he should feel, were he a younger man, in travelling over the country, inculcating love and union among the lately warring sections. People told him he was a silly intruder into the province of statesmanship; but true statesmanship, he believed, was pervaded by love. He wanted to bring the North and South into a union of love. The war is over; but only a truce exists. If each party would enter upon its duties, the purpose of union might be effected. He had fault to find with the South. They do not, in the phrase of the day, accept the situation. They need not be ashamed to do so. The remarkable bravery that gave such trouble to their conquerors was applauded throughout the world; but they should not run away from the terms of Congress, and run to the Supreme Court, and accept the dogmas of the degraded Democracy of the North. Under the Constitution, they who took part in the fight against the Government are traitors to-day. But he was averse to having his countrymen go down to posterity stigmatized as traitors. When this strife had advanced to a great civil war, with a *de facto* Government, and carrying on war as an independent power, they were no longer traitors. He wanted thus to lift them from their supposed degradation. But why, after coming down from the position of an independent nation, do you put halters around your necks for the Government to pull them? The North, he would say, was under a common responsibility with the South for the late war. If State rights brought on the war the North is certainly responsible. But it was not State Rights—it was slavery brought on the war. Yet he still held that the North must share the responsibility. He (the speaker) had been an extremist in and out of Congress. He had maintained that slavery was not law, and, in the words of a great jurist, that "men should reject the wild and guilty phantasy of property in man." For holding such opinions he had been chased by a good many mobs in his time; but never by a Southern one. (Applause.) They were all Northern pro-slavery mobs. Pro-slavery decisions had been rendered by State and Federal Legislatures, and every institution in the North was inoculated with the views of slavery. We of the North reaped far more gain from slavery than you did. You but held the cow; we milked her. (Laughter and applause.) We are under a common responsibility for this horrid war; but let us mingle our tears of penitence, and forget, in the prospect of our glorious future, the sad errors of the past. The North should now take pity on the South, and Congress should have appropriated ten or twenty millions of dollars to this suffering land. Could he have his own way, the Government should exempt the South for half-a-dozen years from direct Federal taxes. Speaking of the relation between blacks and whites, he asked, "Why should not the whites love the blacks, they who have moistened the Southern soil with their sweat and tears?" He would call upon the white men of Virginia to facilitate the poor blacks in the acquisition of homes. It would be better and safer for these same white men. At the conclusion of the war he desired to see some portion of large estates of Southern Rebels given to the freedmen, but he was no advocate of confiscation. He would say to the white men not to grudge the black his new-born freedom; shun all partial legislation, and adopt a platform of equal rights. And now, black men, why should you not love the whites? exclaimed the speaker. ("We do," "we do," was vociferously cried.) We are all brothers; our common Father has colored us both differently, but He does not hold us in different regard for that reason. 'Tis not the color, 'tis the character within the skin, that should regulate the standard of men. Do not ask for confiscation, for homes that you gain by honest earning will be more satisfactory than any you wrest from your white neighbors. He was not so much of a Republican as Mr. Greeley, for he would stop disfranchisement and go in for universal suffrage for both whites and blacks.

The disfranchised can exercise more political influence when laboring under that disability than otherwise, and he would ask the blacks to petition Congress to restore political rights to the disfranchised and defeated Rebels. It would be the happiest consummation the world ever saw; and in conclusion he would advise the blacks to trust no man who was not opposed to slavery and an advocate of universal suffrage.

Judge Underwood followed in a few brief and moderate remarks, his presence being received with hisses from the whites and lusty cheers from the black portion of the audience.

At a late hour this evening the assemblage went peaceably home.

General Burton, late keeper of the released State prisoner, is being serenaded at his hotel by a party of white citizens.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—An accident occurred the other evening at the Metropolitan Theatre, Buffalo, during the performance of the Arabs. Three of the members of the troupe met with an accident which at the time commanded but little attention, but afterwards proved to be not a little painful. In the act of breaking up, or dissolving one of the complicated pyramids, these men fell backwards from their elevated positions, and struck with great violence on their heads. The shock to the nervous system was so great in each, that they were rendered totally blind.

—The English critics call Mrs. Scott Siddon's a recent *débutante*, whose name, by-the-way, is neither Scott nor Siddons, but Chantry, and who is a lineal descendant of "*the* Siddons," in person a pretty pocket reproduction of her great ancestress.

—Washington fashionable society is agitated by the preparations for the approaching marriage of a noble *attaché* of the British Legation to a daughter of Mr. George Harrington, our Minister to Switzerland.

—It is said that the Republican Committee at Washington is trying to engage Miss Anna Dickinson to deliver a course of radical lectures in the South.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day.

LONDON, May 15—Noon.—Consols for money, 92⅛; Erie Railroad shares, 41¾; Illinois Central, 76½; United States Five-twenties, 72¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 15—Noon.—The Cotton Market opens active. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Upland middlings, 11⅝d.; Orleans, 11⅞d.

Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged. Corn, 42s. 3d. Pork, 77s. 6d. Lard, 52s. 6d.

Refined Petroleum, 10s. 3d. Tallow, 43s.

ANTWERP, May 14—Evening.—Refined Petroleum, closed at 43 francs.

FRANKFORT, May 14—Evening.—United States Five-twenties, 77¼.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

LONDON, May 15—2 P. M.—Consols, 92¼; United States Five-twenties, 72¾; Illinois Central, 76½. Erie Railroad shares have advanced ¼.

LIVERPOOL, May 15—2 P. M.—Cotton continues active, and prices have advanced ⅛d. since the noon report.

Corn has declined 3d., and is now quoted at 42s. Provisions and produce are without change.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

The Java at New York.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The steamer Java brings European advices, via Queenstown, 5th inst. Our files are chiefly occupied by the Luxembourg and Reform questions, both of which have become obsolete.

SPAIN.

It was reported that great agitation prevailed throughout Catalonia, Spain. Hostile manifestations have been made against the Captain-General in Barcelona, at the bull-fights.

Troops had been hastily despatched into the province of Tarragona and the mountains of Figueras, where armed bands were stated to be in the fields. The watchwords of the insurgents were said to be "Prim, and the Republic forever," "Down with the Queen," "Down with Narvaez."

Washington City Republican Convention.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Republican City Convention, composed of white and colored delegates, has nominated the following ticket for the municipal election in June:—

For Collector, A. G. Hall; Register, F. A. Boswell; Surveyor, C. H. Bliss.

The Convention adjourned at 2 o'clock this morning, having been in session seven hours.

The Conservatives or Democrats have already selected their candidates.

The Chicago, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad, the old Board of Directors was re-elected, except one of the board. They re-elected the old officers, the stockholders being satisfied with the contract with the Cincinnati, Dayton, and Eastern Railroad.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Stocks dull; Chicago and Rock Island, 89; Reading, 103⅜; Canton, 43; Erie, 63; Cleveland and Toledo, 113; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 73¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96⅜; Michigan Central, 109; Michigan Southern, 67¾; New York Central, 97¾; Cumberland preferred, 30; Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s, 96⅜; Hudson River, 101⅝; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 109; do. 1864, 105½; do. 1865, 106⅜; Ten-forties, 99⅜; Seven-thirties, 106⅛; all others, 105⅞. Sterling Exchange, 109⅞; sight do., 110⅜. Gold, 136⅞.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

MOVEMENTS OF SENATOR WILSON.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—Senator Wilson arrived here to-day from Montgomery, accompanied by Major-General Lucius H. Warren. He addresses a public meeting on Thursday evening, and leaves for Washington the next day.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—The trouble of the First National Bank is caused by inability to meet a check of Thomas P. May, held by the United States, and which was presented on Monday. The cash on hand was declared insufficient for the purpose, and an examination proved the correctness of the declaration.

The military authorities have taken possession, and a receiver may be appointed. The assets are probably ample to satisfy the depositors. The Government deposits are nearly fifty thousand dollars less than the bank's securities in Washington. A. S. Mansfield, a capitalist, offered to sustain the bank and pay the depositors, but the offer was not accepted.

Mr. May, a millionaire, to-day signed over to the Government all his property. Among the assets in the Sub-Treasury were found a considerable amount of May's obligations, and May's offer was accepted. The amount exceeds the obligation. Business at the Sub-Treasury is uninterrupted.

—The magnificent Bibliothèque Yemeniz, said to be the richest in ancient and curious works which has passed under the hammer since the celebrated sales of the Duc de Vallière, in 1784, and the Comte de Macarthy, in 1816, is to be sold at Paris in the ensuing month. The catalogue comprises at least 4000 lots. In the private catalogue printed for M. Yemeniz are enumerated—Two copies of editions engraved on wood; thirty-six manuscripts on vellum, some of great value; thirteen manuscripts on Paris; twenty-seven works printed on vellum; 176 rare works, with dates, from the commencement of the art of printing; 448 works, printed at Lyons during the sixteenth century, ninety-six of which are by De Tournes and thirteen by Dolet. Twelve of the works belonged formerly to the celebrated book collector Grollier, and seventy others to various lovers of old books. Among them is the "Assertio Septem Sacramentum Adversus Martinum Lutherem," which Henry VIII, King of England, wrote against Luther in the year 1521, a copy bearing the signature of the King both at the beginning and end of the work. The library comprises also twenty-six works by Symphorion Champier, as well as a considerable number by the Aldi and Elzeviri, works printed in Paris and other cities during the sixteenth century. Here is likewise a collection of novels of the age of chivalry, mysteries, books of costumes, on lace works, the chase, the culinary art, medicine, music, etc.

—Ali Haider Bey, already known as the author of two Turkish dramas, has just finished a new three-act play, in verse, entitled *The Princess Noon*, which is said to be the first tragedy ever produced in Turkish literature. The plot is of the time of Semiramis, who figures as one of the characters.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Pierce—William B. Mann, District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.

THE LEIS HOMICIDE.

The court reassembled at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Henry Seidel—I know the prisoner; about a week before the occurrence he came into my place and, speaking in a low voice, told me he did not believe Eller would get his just dues; and all at once he commenced crying like a child and wringing his hands; he said he was worried in his mind, and did not know what he would do; he said his child was ruined, her character destroyed; and that he would rather have seen her go to the grave than become the victim of this misfortune; he said he could not rest night or day; he could not eat or sleep; he could not attempt to work until the trial of Eller was concluded.

Cross examined—He said he did not believe Eller would get justice; he had heard that a boy was to be produced at the trial to injure his daughter's character.

The defense offered to prove by William H. Myers that Eller had acknowledged that he had outraged the prisoner's daughter. The court consented to admit this evidence, if it could be proven to have been communicated to the prisoner; but as the defense said this could not be shown by this witness, it was ruled out.

John Lynd—George Eller acknowledged to me that he had ravished Leis' daughter; I told Leis what Eller had told me; this was about a year ago.

Cross-examined—Mr. Leis hung his head and walked away.

Andrew Hartzog testified that he went to see Leis in the prison, and told him that he had done wrong; Leis said he knew it, and was very sorry.

Dr. Grotzer—Know Thomas Leis; he brought his child to me for examination; I examined the child, and told him that I found evidences of violation; I saw him on the morning that Eller was shot; it is my professional opinion that at the time of the shooting Leis was partially insane on the subject.

A number of witnesses were examined as to good character, and in corroboration of the statement concerning the strange conduct of the prisoner.

At 5½ o'clock the court adjourned until this morning.

THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Court met at 10 o'clock this morning, and the examination of the witnesses for the defense was resumed.

Mrs. C. Schmidt sworn—I know Thomas Leis; have known him since he was two years old; I knew his family in Germany to be respectable, nice; he has borne an excellent character in this and the old country; I know the fact that his father and uncle were subject to melancholy; this was well known throughout the neighborhood where they lived.

Mrs. E. Schwart—I have known the prisoner from his boyhood; I knew his family; his father had a melancholy look; it was sometimes said that his uncle was melancholy.

Mrs. M. A. Hertzog sworn—I am the mother of the prisoner's wife; Thomas Leis has been married to my daughter for more than twelve years; he has always been affectionate and kind to his family; before this calamity that happened to his daughter he treated me kindly, as his mother; but after that he became changed, rude, and violent; his eyes seemed to pierce me; he was worried and confused, and was not the same man; he was quite beside himself; from what I have said to the jury, and what I have seen of his conduct, I do not think he was in his right mind when he shot Eller.

Mrs. Mary Spieks—I live at No. 848 Orchard street; this is next to Leis' house; I have known him seven or eight years; he was, up to this occurrence, gentlemanly and kind, but afterwards he was changed, downcast, and depressed.

Mrs. Smitz—I live at No. 848 Orchard street; have known Thomas Leis about four years; when this happened to his daughter he was always polite and pleasant to his neighbors, but after this he had a vacant, melancholy stare, and was not as he used to be.

Mrs. Louisa Mehlinger sworn—I live at 102 North Third street; Thomas Leis is my sister's husband; I have known him more than twelve years; he was always very kind and very pleasant in his conduct before this happened to his child; after this he was changed and unpleasant; a few days before he shot Eller he said his head was not right; from what I have said to the jury I do not believe he was sane.

Emma Fillinger—I live in Orchard street; have known Thomas Leis three years; he was always a kind gentleman before his child was injured, but after that he changed; he always appeared melancholy, and I have seen him weep.

Caroline Guttman—I have known the prisoner since his childhood; before his child was dishonored he was a kind and pleasant gentleman; but after that he was not the same man; he said his family had been ruined, and he could no more look people in the face; he was down-hearted; I have seen him weep; from what I have testified to, I do not believe he was sane when he shot Eller.

Charles Arbugase sworn—I live at No. 844 Orchard street; I have known Thomas Leis eleven years; he has born a good character, none bore better; the Monday before he shot Eller he came to my house in tears, saying that his family was ruined; I often met him after this happened his child, and he was completely changed; he said his trouble made him almost mad.

Rudolph Benz sworn—I knew Leis in the old country; his family was one of respectability; after this occurred to his child he changed, and towards the last I thought he was going crazy; I knew a relation of his that was crazy, and his father was once locked up in a room; from what I have stated I do not believe he was sane when he shot Eller.

Louisa Leis recalled—What happened to me when Eller and I were in the room together was told to my father; my sister Sophie told him first, and then I told him. (The witness then repeated what she had told her father.)

Here the defense closed.

ARGUMENT FOR THE COMMONWEALTH.

The District Attorney then began the argument of the Commonwealth's case. He said that, in many respects, this case had proven painful both to the jury and himself, and that in listening to the details it was hard to repress emotion. But each had a duty to perform; he himself, as the District Attorney, and the jury. The law must be sustained; if it is brought to this court and there stricken down, it would be stabbed in a vital part, and the wound would prove fatal.

The prisoner at the bar is charged with the murder of George Eller. That he killed him there is no earthly doubt. Now, did he kill him accidentally or wilfully? He went to the Court that morning with the pistol, pulls it from his pocket, and the instant Eller comes in he manipulates that pistol with his finger, which is powerless without a will and kills George Eller. This was a wilful killing. Why did he not shoot the officer? Because he willed to kill George Eller, and no one else.

Was this a deliberate killing? Was it a premeditated killing? He put a loaded pistol in his pocket and went to the Court-house. There he sat at the end of the bench, so that he would be near Eller when he entered. This surely was premeditation. When Eller entered, Leis deliberately and coolly raised the pistol and fired. The whole affair was well weighed—carefully considered.

The trouble weighed heavily upon his mind; and he was at a loss to know what to do. He knew the consequences of whatever action he might take. He took the action his mind most inclined to, and he is here to take the consequence. He did not once lose his reason; and the whole question of his guilt or innocence will depend upon the construction you put upon it.

The District Attorney then explained the case of George Eller, and why it had not been tried, and stated that it was to be tried on the very day of the killing. Then that the prisoner had gone to Court day after day, and each day his disappointment weighed him down, and he became more and more unhappy and troubled. At last he heard that there would be a witness produced to testify to the bad character of his daughter.

This aggravated him very much, and he seemed to conclude the more he attended Court, it seemed to him the deeper he and his family were plunged into disgrace. He seemed to think that there was but one way of ending the matter, and that was by killing Eller. That morning he told the Doctor that there would be no trial. Perhaps he was then thinking of killing Eller.

This was no evidence of insanity; this is the height of human reason. He deliberated, reflected, and acted. It might be convenient, in this case, to say that this man was insane, but it is not law.

[*Continued in our next edition.*]

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, May 15, 1867.

The Stock Market, as we have noticed for some time past, continues very dull, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held. 1862 5-20s sold at 109; July 1865 5-20s, 108; 10-40s at 99⅞; and June 7·30s at 105⅞, no change; 111½ was bid for 6s of 1881; and 106½ for August 7·30s. City loans were in fair demand. The new issue sold at 102@102¼, an advance of ¼; and old do. at 97, no change.

Railroad shares continue dull. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 52, no change; Reading at 51⅜, no change, and Lehigh Valley at 59⅝, an advance of ⅛; 130 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 28 for Little Schuylkill; 62 for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 42 for Elmira preferred; 13 for Catawissa common; 27½ for Catawissa preferred; and 28⅞ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 75 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19¾ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 27½ for Spruce and Pine; 65 for West Philadelphia; 12½ for Hestonville; and 27 for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 135 was bid for First National; 111 for Third National; 103 for Seventh National; 236 for North America; 153½ for Philadelphia; 132½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 95 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 56 for Penn Township; 55 for Girard; 88 for Western; 43 for Consolidation; 57½ for Commonwealth; 60½ for Union; and 120 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little doing. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 21½, an advance of ½; 30 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 51½ for Lehigh Navigation; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

The Money Market is unchanged. For call loans on Governments the rate is 4@5 per cent., and on other approved collateral at 5@6 per cent. The banks are discounting nearly or quite all the good commercial bills arising from their business. Paper of long time, or that is not based on good, substantial values, is dull, and rules from 10 to 15 per cent. discount.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136¾; 11 A. M. 136¾; 12 M., 137; 1 P. M., 137¼.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is 5@6 per cent., and very abundant to strong houses. Commercial paper passes slowly at full rates, and names are closely scrutinized. Best sells at 6½@7½, and second grades at 8@16 per cent. The bank trouble at New Orleans is another admonition to prudence, and one which a good many are disposed to heed."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST BOARD.

$5000	5-20s '62.cp	109	$1000	Sch N 6s, '82..b5	77
$500	do.'65.cp.Jy	108	$4000	Pa 5s..cp	94
$1000	do.'62.cp.Jy	108	100 sh	Sch N stk	21¾
$500	do.'65.rg.Jy	108½	100 sh	Penna R......b5	52
$450	U S 7-30s..Jy	105⅝	100	do.........b5	52
$200	U S 10-40s..cp	99¾	100	do.........b5	52
$100	do..........c	99¾	10	do	52
$900	City 6s, New...ls	102	60	do	52
$1000	do...mun	102	24	do	52
$2000	do.. New	102	100 sh	Read R........s5	51¾
$600	do.. New	102¼	100	do s5	51¾
$500	do.. Old	97	4 sh	Leh V R	59⅝
$3000	C & A t 2 m	73	100 sh	St Nich Cl	⅜
$1000	C & Am 6s,'70	85½			

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1862, 109@109¼; do., 1864, 105½@105¾; do., 1865, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 1865, new, 107⅞@108⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99⅛@99⅜; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106⅛@106⅜; do., June, 105⅝@105⅞; do., July, 105⅝@105⅞; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119@119½; do., July, 1864, 118½@118¾; do., Aug. 1864, 118@118¼; do., October, 1864, 117@117¼; do., December, 1864, 116@116¼; do., May, 1865, 113¾; do., Aug., 1865, 112⅞; do., September, 1865, 112¼; October, 1865, 112. Gold, 136½@136⅞. Silver, 130@132.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 111⅜@111⅝; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109@109¼; do., 1864, 105½@105¾; do., 1865, 106⅛@106⅜; do. new, 107⅞@108⅛; 5s, 10-40s, 99⅛@99⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 2d series, 105⅝@105⅞; 3d series, 105⅝@105⅞. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16; May, 1865, 14; August, 1865, 13; September, 1865, 12½; October, 1865, 12¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, May 15.—Bark is in fair demand, and the stocks are light. Small sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $42 ℔ ton.

In the absence of sales, we quote Cloverseed at $8@8·50 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $3·25 to $3·50; and Flaxseed from $3·05 to $3·15.

The demand for Flour is entirely from the home consumers, who purchase principally of the better grades of spring and winter Wheat, which are in small supply, and held with much firmness. Sales of 500 barrels, including superfine, at $9·50@10; extras at $10·50@11·25; Northwestern extra family at $13@14·75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., $13@15; California at $16·50@17; and St. Louis at $17@17·50. Rye Flour is held at $9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market continues quiet, there being little or no demand, except for prime lots, of which the supply is light; sales of Pennsylvania red at $3@3·30. Rye ranges from $1·70@1·75 ℔ bush. Corn is dull and prices have again declined; sales of 6000 bush. yellow, afloat, at $1·20. Oats are inactive and lower; sales of Pennsylvania at 78c., and Western at 75c.

Prices of Whisky are nominally unchanged.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........................MAY 15.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M...............56 | 11 A. M.............65 | 2 P. M...............69

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Cumberland, Parker, Sligo, Ire., Workman & Co.
Barque Minnie Campbell, Lunt, Weymouth, N. S., C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Edwin, Allen, Waldoboro, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig British Queen, Farnsworth, Halifax, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig M. T. Trueman, Thompson, Cape Breton, do.
Schr C. W. Newins, Leaming, Key West, Merchant & Co.
Schr Crown Point, Severs, Newburyport, Curtis & Knight.
Schr M. J. Lunt, Brown, Newburyport, G. B. Kerfoot.
Schr American Eagle, Ramsey, Washington, J. T. Justus.
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, Salem, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, Roxbury, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, New Bedford, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr W. H. Rotan, Sprague, New London, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, Providence, Suffolk Coal Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 43, Powell, Norwich, do.
Schr S. and E. Corson, Corson, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Maria Jane, Jones, Providence, Scott & Son.
Schr James Jones, Jones, do. do.
St'r W. Whillden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. barque Ada, Murphy, 42 days from Newport, E., with railroad iron to E. A. Souder & Co.
Barque Sea Eagle, Julius, Jr., 7 days from Sagua, with molasses to T. Wattson & Sons.
Br. brig Annie Vail, Vail, 25 days from Trinidad, with molasses to order.
Schr M. J. Lunt, Brown, 5 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to G. B. Kerfoot.
Schr American Eagle, Ramsey, 5 days from Baltimore, with mdse. to captain.
Schr J. J. Worthington, Terry, 10 days from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, 4 days from Lynn, in ballast to captain.
Schr Crown Point, Severs, 5 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to Curtis & Knight.
Schr Anna Sheppard, Bowditch, from Boston.
Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, from Boston.
Schr Maria Jane, Jones, from Dighton.
Schr James Jones, Jones, from Newport.
Schr W. H. Rotan, Sprague, from Norfolk.
Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, from Fall River.
Steamer W. Whillden, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.
Steamer Mount Vernon, Kerst, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to captain.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

CAPE ISLAND, May 15—11 A. M.—The ship Invincible, from San Francisco 20th Jan., for Philadelphia, is now off this place, under canvas, going up.

THOMAS B. HUGHES.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 13th inst.

Schrs North Pacific, Errickson; C. Heyer, Poland; J. M. Broomall, Somers; S. H. Sharp, Webb; James L. Maloy, Russell; and Helen Mar, Baxter, hence, at Boston 13th inst.

Schr Czar, Hammond, for Philadelphia or Baltimore, sailed from Providence 13th inst.

Schr R. Seymour, Seymour, hence, at Portsmouth 10th inst.

Schrs Fanny Fern, Saunders, and American Eagle, Shaw, hence, at Pawtucket 13th inst.

Schrs E. W. Perry, Risley, and J. C. Runyon, Mathis, hence, at Providence 13th inst.

Schr Charm, Studley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 13th inst.

Schr Sarah Purves, Jones, hence, at Baker's Landing 13th inst.

Schrs J. P. Ross, Ball, and S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, hence, at Dighton 12th inst.

Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, hence, at Fall River 12th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, May 15.—Arrived, brig Lucy Ann, from Remedios, Cuba, 60 days, for Baltimore, with a cargo of sugar. She sailed in company with the brig Sophorus, for Philadelphia, and schrs Maggie McNeal and Mary J. Adams, for Boston. Loading at Remedios the brig Don Quixote. Spoke the schooner Albert Treat, bound south.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Our Indian Policy.

From the Tribune.

If we are at a loss to determine whether we are at war or not, we may rest assured that the Indians are still more so. Those General Hancock met lately had no desire to fight; and that they risked something for a conference proves that very conclusively. They undoubtedly ventured thus into immediate proximity to the expedition in the hope of averting the storm, and the experiment has evidently cost them some of their baggage. They had certain rights and claims as the native occupants of the soil to urge on the encroaching Christian people of the United States, and, in a spirit not improper or undignified, wished to press them. Their standpoint is somewhat different from ours, and their representative men and public servants were not unmindful of the interests it was their business to protect. That they met Hancock at the very gates of civilization, on the most eastern portion of their nomadic beat, is evidence of their desire to stay the hand of war.

Why did they refuse to let General Hancock and his men visit the camp where their families were? Perhaps it will be recalled that at Ash Hollow, in 1856, General Harney sent for the Indians "to talk." He too had gone on an expedition. An old Indian-fighter, he knew the difficulty of finding them, and while they were round him he proposed terms that it was impossible to expect them to accept, and fired on those who came to treat with him, before they could return to their men. Do we wonder that these haughty, wild Indians of the plains do not want a licentious soldiery quartered among their families? When General Hancock, therefore, determined to visit their camp in the face of their protest, he left those who thus came to him no alternative but to fight or to flee.

That they did the latter, rather than hover round his outposts to pick up stragglers, is evidence that they have not yet dismissed the hope of peace. To be sure, it cost them some tents and baggage, valuable to them; but these aborigines are shrewd children of the plains. The tent-poles dragging at their ponies' sides must not mark the route of their retreat. Their ponies must be burdened with no more than will enable them to pursue a rapid flight. Where have they gone? Where, indeed, can they go?

Is this mode of treating the Indian question worthy of a great Christian nation? Admit the difficulties that beset the problem, we still claim a great intelligence, and the question has surely an honorable solution. No means can certainly be half so expensive as war. It is well known that the War Department desired the burden of Indian management to be added to its cares. Is it really a plan to cut the unsolved questions by the sword, and come to the next Congress with fresh reasons against a divided jurisdiction of the Indian question? These may be hard thoughts, but the circumstances suggest them. Whatever may be the purpose, we apprehend that the result will be to convince all Christian men that the army, whose trade and only trade now is war on them, is not the proper custodian of these helpless interests.

Still more. The West, where all our telegraphic stations are, is in the interest hostile to Indians, which, really, would like to see them exterminated. And yet more. Near these stations, with the commercial interests, such wars and expeditions are godsends. There are hay contracts and corn contracts to let for the cavalry that go hunting for the Cheyenne trail. There are beef contracts. There is, in fact, money—money everywhere in it. Do we wonder that the telegrams are so contradictory? Are we astonished that they are so bloodthirsty, and are, after all, able to give us so little evidence to be relied on of positive outrage or warlike dispositions?

There is a vague idea in the public mind that, in order to negotiate with Indians, it is best to give them a sound drubbing to begin with. This is, in fact, true of more people than the Indians. If we wished to annex Canada, for instance, we might find it more easy after waging a successful war on England. It is true it would be expensive, and might cost us more, as in the Cheyenne case, than it is worth; but then, the Cheyennes and Sioux are weak; and a war, although expensive, would not be difficult nor its result doubtful.

There is but one thing that the army in the West can do—make the Indians willing to accept terms that we, as a Christian nation, ought not to impose on them. It is true that nothing can, or should, arrest the footsteps of civilization on the continent; but it is also true that we owe to the wild inhabitants of the country we seek to possess, all that can be done to spare, to elevate, and preserve them. The plan of peace is far less expensive than that of war. Let our Indian system cease to be a paddock in which decayed politicians feed, and the sheath to rub the rust from an idle army. God gave us our superior intelligence; let us thank Him for it in good works.

The Reconstruction Cases in the Supreme Court.

From the Times.

The applications for injunctions in behalf of Georgia and Mississippi, to restrain the operation of the Reconstruction act, were dismissed by the Supreme Court, which disclaims jurisdiction in the premises.

This result has been so generally expected that its promulgation is received as a matter of course. Before any action was taken, the inability of the Court to interfere was treated by all parties at the North as an established fact. If any doubts remained, they were probably dispelled by the argument of the Attorney-General. The lawyers had already declared the motion inadmissible, on grounds which seemed irrefragable. The Attorney-General added to the subtlety of the lawyer the strong sense of the statesman, and convinced the popular judgment of the undesirableness of vesting in any Court the power of nullifying the political action of the Government.

The South, already disposed to comply with the terms of the act, will have its last remaining scruples removed by this decision. There is no evidence that the Southern people ever placed much reliance upon the appeal to the Supreme Judiciary. But prominent politicians have exhibited a contrary inclination, and have stood aloof even where they have not hindered, under a vague hope of judicial interposition. The decision cuts the thread by which these hopes have been suspended. The chance of interference to arrest the operation of the law is ended. And not only the States of Georgia and Mississippi, but the whole South may now realize the imperative character of the Congressional plan, which will go forward without a possibility of judicial hindrance. It is fortunate that no needless delay has been permitted by the Court, whose decision renders certain the complete and unrestricted operation of the law as the basis of Southern reorganization.

The Injunction Cases Dismissed—Jeff. Davis Released on Bail—A Clear Field for Southern Reconstruction.

From the Herald.

The Supreme Court of the United States has dismissed the Mississippi and Georgia injunction cases for want of jurisdiction. By the Circuit Court of the United States at Richmond (Judge Underwood), Jeff. Davis, while awaiting his trial, has been released from military custody on bail, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. These are two important events, and will be hailed with general satisfaction throughout the country, in view of an uninterrupted reconstruction, and an early restoration to Congress of the ten excluded Southern States.

The Mississippi and Georgia cases were each a petition to the Supreme Court, restraining the Secretary of War, General Grant, and the five Southern Military District commanders (for an injunction in one case would apply to them all) from the execution of the Southern Reconstruction laws of Congress, on the ground that they are unconstitutional and void in trenching upon State rights. A decision to this effect, looking to the Milligan decision of last winter, was reasonably expected by the petitioners (Sharkey, Walker, and others), and there was some reason to fear that President Johnson, in the event of such a decision, might obey it, in the recall of the Southern Military District commanders, thus reinstating his own policy, and challenging another conflict with Congress, which would inevitably end only in his impeachment and removal, and in the reconstruction of the Supreme Court itself.

It will be perceived, therefore, that in the dismissal of these injunction cases the conflict from which the President stands so signally defeated has been declined by the Supreme Court, and that by the Executive and judicial departments the legislative is recognized the sovereign master of Southern reconstruction and restoration. Consequently, all those disturbing State rights politicians of the South and the North who have been promising a rescue from Congress by the Supreme Court must now fall in with the good advice of Generals Lee, Hampton, Longstreet, and other late fighting Rebel leaders, in fulfilling the terms laid down by Congress. In behalf of Southern reconstruction, then, the importance and value of this decision cannot be exaggerated.

Nor is the temporary enlargement of Jeff. Davis on bail a trifling matter, looking to a healthy reconstruction of Southern public opinion. Two years ago, on the charge of being a conspirator with Wilkes Booth and others in the assassination of President Lincoln, a reward of one hundred thousand dollars was offered by President Johnson for the capture of Davis. That charge has long since fallen to the ground; but, from the quibbling evasions of Chief Justice Chase, the accused is detained in prison two years awaiting "a speedy trial," as a murderer, a traitor, or a Rebel. The law's delay, through the Chief Justice, is thus becoming a public scandal, when Davis is brought up for trial and released on bail in the very sum (one hundred thousand dollars) paid for his capture. This is a curious fact; but it is not half so curious as the fact that first on the list of his bondsmen appears Horace Greeley ("on to Richmond"), and second, Augustus Schell, President of the Democratic Manhattan Club, of which Thurlow Weed is likewise a member. Here is Northern rivalry for political capital South, which may lead to still more remarkable manifestations of brotherly love. It matters little now whether Davis is tried next week, next month, or next year—his trial will end in smoke. It is not unlikely that if left to the courts his case may be postponed again and again, till finally dropped. In the John Brown song it is said,

"We will hang Jeff. Davis on a sour apple tree,
As we go marching on,"

and President Johnson has declared several times that "treason is a crime and traitors must be punished;" but as matters now stand the best thing he could do would be to grant a free pardon to Davis and let him go in peace.

Thus, in this case, the work of reconstruction commenced by O'Conor, Greeley, and Schell will be perfected by the President, and Davis will become a tower of strength to the Government in the good cause of Southern restoration. Greeley will have a fair field throughout the South to rectify the blunders of Senator Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Kelley, Jedediah K. Hayward, and other Northern radicals, in their missionary efforts to array the Southern blacks against the whites as a political party; and Davis will be able to exercise a still greater influence over the intractable State-rights politicians, in bringing them round to the laws of Congress, and over the five Southern Military District commanders. The great danger now is that, between the ideas of confiscation and agrarianism, which are getting into the heads of the Southern blacks by the hints thrown out by "Old Thad. Stevens," Senator Wilson, and others, on the one side, and from such Southern unreconstructed white leaders as ex-Governor Perry of South Carolina, Sharkey of Mississippi, and Governor Jenkins of Georgia, on the other side, there may be organized such a clashing of races as will precipitate even in the North another political revolution, throwing everything into confusion, while yet the work of reconstruction is only half begun. To arrest these tendencies of the present political agitations of our five Southern Military Districts, we submit to President Johnson the experiment of a free pardon to Davis, in order that he and Greeley, and Augustus Schell and John Minor Botts, may stump the South together, in correcting the fallacies of State rights, and in disabusing the ignorant blacks of those dangerous notions that, in addition to freedom, the Freedman's Bureau, and the ballot-box, they are to have free farms and nothing to do but to enjoy all the African splendors of Hayti. The Republican leaders, at all events, must look to this, or they may soon find themselves in the midst of a Northern political revolution.

Presidential Journeyings.

From the Tribune.

Our great men are restless, moving, roaming over the face of the earth. General Butler has been to the West, Senator Wilson is in the South, General Sherman is going to the East, and Mr. Seward has but recently returned from a strawberry picnic in Walrussia. Mr. Colfax has been to Utah, and is going to Michigan. Senator Sherman has gone to Europe, and Admiral Farragut is going; Judge Kelley has gone to New Orleans, and will travel thence North, and through the Rebel States. Mr. Andrew Johnson contemplates excursions to Boston and to Charleston, S. C., and Mr. Jack Rogers, having lately left Washington for New Jersey, has really done as much travelling as the public had a right to expect. A party of our Congressmen are going to the plains to shoot buffalo—that is, to shoot at buffalo, and Mr. English, of Connecticut, last month, by dint of labors hardly equalled by the pedestrian who made a thousand miles in a thousand hours, actually travelled all the way from his mills to the State capital. General Grant has not been very excursive lately, having had enough of travel when he went with the President to Springfield, but is not likely to spend the summer in idleness; and, indeed, the only great man who has not been journeying of late is Mr. Davis, and even he can now go where he pleases.

Rumor, which is sometimes truth and sometimes calumny, intimates that all these journeys, to whatever point of the compass they pretend, are really meant to be roundabout ways to Washington—pilgrimages of Presidential candidates, who, after long toil, finally hope to rest in the White House, March 4, 1869.

"Sleep after toil, port after stormy seas."

And though no one was ever known to rest in that poorly defended citadel, forever besieged by armies of office-seekers, these gentlemen may not be dismayed by the fate of its present occupant. If travelling could secure an election to the great office, there are few Americans who would not cheerfully walk to Jerusalem on foot, with peas in their shoes, or repeat the voyages of Captain Cook, or M. Du Chaillu's eight years in Africa. But railroads have made this method of canvassing for votes easy. A great man in these days can show himself to the people of every State in the Union with more ease than Henry Clay, forty years ago, could canvass the hunting grounds of Kentucky.

The great man spoke in Boston on Monday, spoke in New York yesterday, and speaks in Philadelphia to-day, and may reach New Orleans by the end of the week. Reputations which formerly were local are now universal, and national fame, or at least national notoriety, is no longer the slow growth of years, but the immediate creation of the locomotive, the newspaper, and the telegraph. No man can speak one emphatic word that is not instantly repeated by innumerable echoes from Maine to Louisiana. The South sends her orators to Connecticut, the North pays the debt by sending Henry Wilson to Charleston. It is natural, then, that the Presidential candidate should be like George Francis Train or Colorado Jewett—a man with the world for his home, spending his life in steamboats and cars. No candidate will stay at home if he can help it. The candidates are all flitting, flitting, and every day adds to the number.

We do not know that all the gentlemen we have mentioned are Presidential candidates, but Rumor will have it that they are. Yet what political capital can Gen. Sherman make of a trip to the Holy Land; what votes can the ambitious Congressman hope to secure by shooting at buffalo, and being shot at by Sioux and Cheyennes; what good will it do Mr. Jack Rogers to go to Trenton, or Mr. Seward to Auburn, or where shall Mr. Johnson travel to find himself popular? We do not see satisfactory answers to these questions, but Rumor in every man's pilgrimage finds profound mystery, and will have it that nobody can pack his trunk and buy a railroad ticket without having designs on the Presidential succession.

Some of the distinguished gentlemen we have mentioned, who exchange the safety of home for the perils of the railroad, have indeed about one chance of the Presidency to ninety-nine of a collision or an explosion, and travel may teach them this truth. A far better result than the mere making of a President may come from these journeyings. If the people learn to know the leaders, the leaders are taught by the people. No man can travel far and intelligently observe without discovering that the almost universal sentiment demands the speedy reconstruction of the Southern States. The responsibility of success is weighty, and it rests upon the North. We have placed ten States under military rule; we have prescribed the qualifications of voters, and given the ballot to hundreds of thousands who never before possessed it. We have begun the experiment, and must watch it till the end. Upon all our public men, therefore, we urge coöperation in the work of reconstruction, and securing all rights for all men. Whether it is to the East, West, North, or South that they turn their steps, let them not forget that the great work before us is not the making of a President, but the restoration of the country. Let us all join hands in that work, and the Presidential question will come soon enough.

The Bloody Policy of Juarez.

From the Times.

We should think that President Juarez might have learned by this time the impolicy, to say the least, of the bloody course he has been pursuing towards the Imperialists who have fallen into his hands. Yet we learn that the Juarist General who is besieging the capital proposes to carry out the system that has lately been put in execution against Maximilian's upholders in all other parts of Mexico. When asked for terms of capitulation, he replied that no quarter would be granted to certain officers whom he designated; and there is no doubt, judging by recent events, that, in case of the capture of the city, the list of the doomed will be extended indefinitely.

It is to this bloody policy—and we call it a policy because of the uniformity of its application—that we attribute the slow progress and small success of the Juarist Government since the departure of the French troops. When Napoleon's army departed for France at the beginning of the year, and Maximilian was left without any supporters save such as he could find among the Mexican people, it was universally believed that the empire could not stand for a month. This was the opinion even at the Court of Austria, as appeared by the hasty application made to our Government for its friendly intercession in behalf of the life of Maximilian.

Yet Maximilian has maintained himself thus far throughout the year, and continues up to this time not only to hold the Liberal army at bay, but to retain possession of the principal seaport and the capital. The Juarest agents tell us constantly that they are just about to hang him; but it appears that they have a good deal to do yet before they get hold of him. The fact is, that all those who have ever been his supporters are forced to hold out and fight with desperation to the very last, for they know that the hour of their surrender insures them a bullet or a halter.

We think our Government is called upon to give Juarez something like strong counsel on this subject. Secretery Seward had not one-half the occasion to utter his remonstrance against French cruelty toward the Liberals, that he has to remonstrate against Juarez's atrocities towards the Imperialists. Juarez ought to be made to understand that all mankind hold his bloody policy in detestation.

The Negro Riots in Richmond and New Orleans.

From the World.

The slight threatenings and beginnings of riot in Richmond, on Saturday, do not indicate serious trouble. There seems to have been white men in that city who have given the colored people bad counsel, which some of them have been foolish enough to take. Contrasted with this local and partial disorder is the general excellent and moderate behavior of the freedmen throughout the South, by which they should rightly be judged.—*Tribune.*

In spite of the *Tribune's* attempt to belittle the riots, authentic intelligence from Richmond makes it evident that a saturnalia of carnage is prevented in that city only by the vigilance and alertness of United States troops. That the negroes need to be overawed and terrified is proved by the speeches made in the African Church, on Sunday night, by Judge Underwood and Horace Greeley. Judge Underwood warned them, by repeating what one of the generals had said to him during the day, namely, "that there was a possibility of a riot being made by the negroes to-morrow, and that if there was, he would plant cannon and sweep the streets with grape-shot."

When the rabid and ribald Underwood finds it necessary to go into a negro church and utter such a warning, the volcano of riotous passions must be on the point of great eruption. Mr. Greeley's speech, as reported, consisted almost entirely in a dissuasion from riots. The fact that the 11th United States Infantry is to encamp permanently in the City Springs Park, within the city limits, shows the necessity which General Schofield thinks himself under, of using vigorous measures of repression. The arrest of the Massachusetts radical, Hayward, for using incendiary language, and the putting him under heavy bonds; the beating of policemen by negroes; the patrolling of the streets by mounted soldiers; the stationing of squads of policemen at all the churches on Sunday to protect the worshippers against negro outrages; and the excited threats made by the negro populace, are evidence of a most violent and inflammatory state of feeling.

The contrast suggested by the *Tribune* between the conduct of the negroes in the Southern cities and the great mass of them on the plantations, is instructive. It affords a correct clue to the cause of the riots. The negroes on the plantations come into contact only with Southern whites, and reports from all parts of the South concur in showing that in the rural districts the freedmen are increasingly orderly and industrious, and that there is a gratifying friendliness of sentiment between the two races. Why is it different in New Orleans and Richmond? For no other reason than because in the cities the raving and incendiary radicals have an easy access to the negroes, and are exerting all their energy and ingenuity to breed mischief. If the torch-and-turpentine radicals would forbear to stir up strife, the great problem of Southern society would solve itself in a peaceful, orderly, fraternal manner.

These plotters of disorder refuse to let the South alone because it is apparent that, if things are left to take their course, the freedmen will recognize the identity of interests between themselves and their section, and that their vote will not go to strengthen the Republican party. Perpetual discord and dissensions between the two races is necessary to enable that party to reap the crop which it has sown. When the radicals find that, though the freedmen vote, they are not likely to vote with them, they begin to conclude that their advocacy of negro suffrage was a political blunder, unless they can detach the negroes from the Southern whites. The South will have a larger representation in Congress and more power in the government in consequence of emancipation.

Unless, therefore, the South can be divided, and the negroes organized as a wing of the Republican party, the radicals have been fabricating a weapon for their own destruction. It is for this reason that they are making desperate efforts to array race against race. In inflaming the passions of the negroes up to the point of riotous outbreaks, the more considerate and crafty radicals are sensible that they have overshot the mark. It is their policy to foster hatred, but to make it run only in the political channels. The instigation of riots and the inauguration of a war of races tend to a recoil which will bring the party into odium. Hence the energy with which the rascally Judge Underwood, whose infuriated charge so powerfully stimulated the present dangerous state of feeling, is exerting himself to prevent an eruption of negro violence.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOCH.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,
NO. 825 ARCH STREET,
FURNISHING GOODS,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
UNDERCLOTHING.
3 8 6m wm

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL
5 27rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL
LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon. Patented August 15, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 18
Address KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 3 27 6m

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
A new lot of White Piques, 50, 56, 65, 75, 80 cents, and $1 per yard.
1000 yards Plaid Swiss Muslins at 25 cents.
Handsome Plaid Nainsook Muslins.
Nainsook Stripe Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Swiss Mulls and Victoria Lawns.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts, etc. etc.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
Fine Quality Bird-eye Diaper, 25 cents per yard.
Linen Towels, 12½, 18¾, 25, 30, 35, 45, and 50 cents.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece, very cheap.
Best Makes Shirting Linens.
8-4 Power-loom Table Linens, 62½, 75, 90 cents, and $1 00.
8-4 Bleached Table Linens, $1·00 per yard.
6-4 Bleached Table Linens, 65 cents per yard.
Linen Napkins and Doylies.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at the very lowest market prices.
Calicoes, fast colors, 12½, 15, 18¾, and 20 cents.
American and Scotch Ginghams.
A cheap lot of Black Alpacas, from auction.
Fine Quality Colored Alpacas.
Plain Colored All-wool Delaines.
Plaid Silk Poplins, $1 per yard.
Good quality Black Silks.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
A large assortment of Linen Fans.
Best Quality Hoop Skirts.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—Good Quality Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons. 10 22

229 FARIES & WARNER 229
NORTH NINTH STREET.
ABOVE RACE
BARGAINS! RGAIN
All-wool Tweeds, Boys' wear, cents.
Meltons, for Boys' wear and Ladies' Sacques, 68 cents.
Double-width Cloth, all-wool, $2.
Spring Shawls, from auction, $5.
Double-width All wool Delaines, 68, worth cents.
Spring Balmorals, $1·25.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!
Bleached Muslins, best makes, lowest prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Bay Mills, etc. etc.
Best Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 19 and 20 cts.
Yard-wide Domet Flannel, 37½ cents.
Super All-wool Flannel, 50 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels.
Calicoes, warranted fast colors, 12½, 15, 18, and 20c.
Ginghams, 22 and 25 cents.
Yard-wide Spring Calicoes, 25 cents.
Bargains in Huckaback Linen Towels, 28 cents.

WHITE GOODS WHITE GOODS!
Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 37½, and 50 cents.
Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45 50, and 60 cents.
Nainsooks, Undressed Cambrics, Swiss, etc.
Shirred Muslins, fine white Brilliants, etc.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 50, 55, 60, and 65 cents.
White Piques, from auction, 50 cents.
Fine Corded Piques, 62½ and 75 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., from auction.
Hosiery and Gloves, at reduced prices.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13 cents
Marseilles Quilts from auction, cheap, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
2 29] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut
WILL OPEN
ON WEDNESDAY MAY 1,
BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS,
BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
WHITE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
Of entirely new designs, at LOW PRICES.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF
INDIA SHAWLS
On hand, will offer them for the next three weeks at greatly reduced prices, less than ever offered before. [4 18 3m
Ladies in want of this article will do well to purchase now, as great inducements will be offered.

EYRE & LANDELL,
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
HAVE THEIR SECOND OPENING OF SPRING GOODS TO-DAY.
NEW CHENE DRESS SILKS.
NEW PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS.
SELECT COLORS PLAIN SILKS.
BISMARK AND AMBER-COL'D SILKS.
MAGNIFICENT NEW ORGANDIES.
PLAIN FABRICS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
LLAMA LACE AND PUSHER POINTS.
WHITE LLAMA AND GRENADINE SHAWLS.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
SPRING SHAWLS, OUR ORDERING.
N. B.—BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS WITH THE FRINGE ON ALL FOUR SIDES, SCARLET AND BLACK CENTRES, INDIA STYLES. 3 6 wfmsm

OPENING.
NEW CLOAK STORE,
NO. 818 ARCH STREET,
Between Eighth and Ninth Streets, South Side.
The latest Spring Styles, in every quality of Cloth, at very low prices.
Ladies in search of NEW SPRING SACQUES should inspect our designs and assortment before purchasing elsewhere.
DAVIS' NEW STORE,
THE ARCH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,
3 18 mwf2m No. 818 ARCH Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.
V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·60. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·90. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.
CHEAP STORE, [2 19 6m
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS.
8 lb. GREEN ENDS.
25 BALES WHITE AND GREY.
FOR SALE BY
RENE GUILLOU,
5 6mwf3t No. 16 BANK Street.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES M'MULLAN,
SUCCESSOR TO
J. V. COWELL & SON,
HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.
He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS.
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
TABLE DAMASK by the yard.
TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard.
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS.
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price.
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.
FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
TOILANET by the yard.
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP.
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.
All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 20 smthim
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

1867!!!
AN ATTRACTIVE CORNER!
BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY!
ELEGANT GOODS!
PRICES LOW!
We have pleasure in saying that we are able to offer an unusually attractive and elegant STOCK OF GOODS, and at PRICES DECIDEDLY CHEAP.
RICH HEAVY BLACK SILKS.
MOHAIRS, LUSTRES, POPLINS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS FOR $3.
PIANO AND MELODEON COVERS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND DRILLS.
BEST HOOP SKIRTS, ALL SIZES.
LINEN GOODS, MUSLINS, FLANNELS, ETC. ETC.
All goods sold at the very lowest possible prices, and warranted as represented.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS.
Established in 1853. 3 1 3m8p

RE-OPENING OF
MYERS'
"New Mourning Store."
This Store has just been opened with a well-selecte
STOCK OF
MOURNING GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of
MOURNING MILLINERY,
Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for this establishment.
NO. 1113 CHESNUT STREET,
"GIRARD ROW."
A. MYERS,
3 22 fmw2m Lately of New York

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.
Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1½ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 5 6 1m

INSTRUCTION.

The Quaker City
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS
Established Nov. 2, 1864. Chartered March 14, 1865.
BOOK-KEEPING.
Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses i this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.
OTHER BRANCHES.
Telegraphing, Cammercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.
YOUNG MEN
Invited to visit the institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 5 6

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND
COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.
THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT
Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.
THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.
In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.
THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT
Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.
UNPARALLELED OFFER.
We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.
Full Course, time unlimited............$35
Telegraphing, three months............ 4
Positions Guaranteed.
Day and Evening Instruction.
2 11 mwf 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.
THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—As was anticipated, this affair was a complete success. It was held in the Union M. E. Church, an edifice with a capacity for seating two thousand persons comfortably. Not only was every seat occupied, but the aisles, vestibules, steps, etc., were packed with a deeply interested audience, while large numbers were unable to gain admittance. Among these was Mr. Conkling, one of the speakers. Punctually at half-past 7 o'clock, the house being then filled, a skilfully executed voluntary was performed on the fine organ of the church by Mrs. Mack, which was followed by a brief prayer by Dr. Suddards, and an appropriate anthem by the choir of the church, under the leadership of Professor Mack. The Rev. J. Neill, the gentleman announced to preside, not being present, Thomas Mason, Esq., was called to the chair, which position he filled until the arrival of Rev. Dr. Nadal. The Invocation was then sung by the children in a most effective manner. This was followed by the Salutatory, in which twelve little girls, representing the months of the year, participated. After Scriptural recitations and more singing, his Honor the Mayor was called for, but was *non est inventus*. This was a disappointment, of course, but was not permitted to interrupt the exercises. They were continued by the singing of the "Alpine Hunters' Horn" by the children, which was done in most admirable style. Judge Brewster's turn to address the audience now arrived. He was called for by the Chairman, but, like his Honor, the Mayor, was not on hand. The next exercise was a Cradle Dialogue, by nine little girls, who introduced a cradle, and a nicely dressed baby, and in true womanly style proceeded to put the baby, which had become a little obstreperous, to sleep. The three cradle hymns were sung in a very touching style; the audience expressing its delight in the most marked manner. Mrs. Partington's Tea Party, which was performed by four little girls, attired as old lady tea-drinkers, was inimitable in style, and would have done credit to far older performers. Among the features of the evening was the recitation of an affecting piece, entitled the "Dying Soldier," by the orphan boy of a deceased soldier. The singing of a most pathetic song by the children, entitled the "Soldier's Orphanage Song," followed by a most touching appeal to the audience by the Rev. A. Cookman, brought tears to the eyes of very many, and, we hope, a large addition to the funds of the Home.

Judge Pierce and Rev. Mr. Conkling not being present when called for, Colonel McFarland, the State Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, a veteran who lost his leg at Gettysburg, was introduced by Rev. Dr. Hutter, and delivered a brief but interesting address, in which he adverted to the fact that the State of Pennsylvania had 4000 soldiers' orphan children under its charge, and appealed powerfully to those present to aid in their support. A collection was taken, during which the "Marching Song" was sung by the children. A little fellow three feet high then took the stand, and in a neat and appropriate address, which was delivered in a very happy manner, presented a handsome aquarium to A. M. Spangler, in the name of the children and the Home, as an expression of their appreciation of his services for the past three years in the musical department.

Mr. Spangler responded briefly, stating the fact that the proficiency of the children's singing was attributable rather to their great love and aptness for music, than to his attention, as they received but one hour's instruction in each week. "The Basket of Flowers" was next presented by twelve boys and girls, each one of whom held a neat bouquet, with an appropriate motto. These bouquets, when collected, formed a beautiful flower-basket, which was handed to Mr. J. W. Claghorn, with the request that it should be by him presented to the twelve lady managers of the Home, there being a bouquet and a motto for each one. Mr. Claghorn received it, and presenting it as desired, made a few happy remarks to the children, after which the "Good Night Song" was sung by the children, and the audience dismissed by Rev. Dr. Hutter.

As a whole, the exercises were of the most creditable and interesting character. Notwithstanding the crowded condition of the large church, the strictest order was observed throughout. The recitations by the children were perfect of their kind, while the singing was not only excellent and highly relished by the audience, but the selection of songs and hymns very appropriate, while the organ accompaniments were rendered in the brilliant style which always characterizes the performances of the gentleman who presided at the instrument.

A synopsis of the annual report was read by Dr. Butler, the Secretary of the Board. From this we learn:—

The receipts of the two Homes, Northern, and Soldiers' Orphans, during the year ending May 1, 1867, were $38,937·98. The disbursements were:—For their support, $26,254·73; on repairs, purchases, etc., $1080·64; in trust for lot, $2650; paid on new building, $7333·22; ground rent and printing, $913·33; balance in the treasury, $706·06. There were received into the two Homes during the year 290 children, of whom 98 were soldiers' orphans. There were in the two Homes, May 1, 1867, friendless children, 149; soldiers' orphans, 132; making the total number of children in the two institutions at present, 268. The average number during the year was 282. It speaks volumes in behalf of the sanitary condition of these noble charities that during the last twelve months but a solitary child has died, which, in a family of nearly three hundred children, is indeed a remarkable fact.

The Home is represented to be in good order, having all necessary comforts provided for the children who have sought shelter under its roof, and the efforts of the ladies to secure these desired ends have been crowned with signal success.

The Managers hope that a benevolent public will not fail in the future, as in the past, to contribute towards this noble charity.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE JEWISH FOSTER HOME was held on Tuesday, May 14, at the Hall of the Harmonic Society. A very large attendance of ladies and gentlemen was present. The meeting was opened by reading a chapter from the Bible, the minutes of the last meeting, and the annual report. After which the Treasurer's report was read, showing the expenditures during the year for the support of the Home, $4453·12, and a balance at present in the treasury of $706·32. The Board of Council made a report that subscriptions had been obtained from the Jewish community of $5000 a year, for the next five years, to place the Society on a permanent footing, and to enable the managers to continue their good work in behalf of the orphans and inmates of the Home, ranging from four to fifteen years of age.

The children went through various recitations, and showed great proficiency in their studies. Some translated Hebrew into English, and read in the former ancient language.

The members then went into an election for thirty managers for the ensuing year, when the following ladies were elected managers:—Mesdames A. Allen, H. Cohen, L. J. Leberman, I. Binswanger, A. Hart, M. Goldman, Elias Wolf, A. Finzi, Leon Berg, A. Goldsmith, Rebecca King, Isaac Ash, J. Einstein, George Cromelien, M. Dormitzer, S Hecht, T. Mindil, E. J. Etting, Myer Rheinstrom, J. L. Florance, Louis Lang, J. L. Moss, S. Drietuss, August Cohen, M. Simon, Phineas Hart, Jacob Espen, and Misses E. Bomeisler, Louisa Gratz, and L. B. Hart.

SUPREME COURT APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments for Philadelphia were made by the Supreme Court on Monday:—

Inspectors Philadelphia County Prison—Joseph R. Chandler, William H. Keichline, Edmund Smith, Manlius J. Evans, and Dr. William B. Page.

Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, two years from March 25, 1867—Richard Vaux, Furman Sheppard, Alexander Henry, and Thos. H. Powers.

Building Inspector of the City of Philadelphia—Benjamin F. Wright.

Prothonotary of Supreme Court for the Eastern District, for three years from the expiration of his present term—J. Ross Snowden.

THE SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.—The Board of School Control held its regular monthly session yesterday afternoon. Mr. Shippen presided.

From the school sections were received communications and requests as follows:

From the fourth section, announcing the name of the new schoolhouse on Twelfth street as the Fagan Schoolhouse.

Mr. Freeborn said that a law in force in the Board prevented the naming of school buildings after living persons. This was named after a member of the fourth section.

Mr. Stanton explained that this school was named in memory of the father of the person meant by Mr. Freeborn, the gentleman intended being dead.

Mr. Elkin moved to refer the communication to the section sending it.

This was lost. The name was confirmed.

From the seventh section came a similar communication, announcing the name of the schoolhouse at Seventeenth and Pine as the Southwest. Confirmed.

From the eleventh section, announcing the election of James S. Hinckle Controller, in the stead of Chas. Abel, resigned. Mr. Hinckle was sworn in and took his seat as a member.

From the seventeenth section, requesting an appropriation of $45,000 for a new school building. Referred.

From the twenty-third section, requesting the Board to petition Councils for an appropriation of $6500 to purchase a lot and building at White Hall. Referred.

Bills amounting to $24,436 37 were reported by the Committee on Accounts. They were approved and directed to be paid.

The Committee on Text Books reported a resolution to introduce Dean's Arithmetic into the public schools. Laid over under the rules until next meeting.

The Committee on Property offered the following:

Resolved, That the rent of premises S. W. corner of Broad and Barclay streets, fifteenth section, be increased to $500 per annum after July 1st.

Resolved, That Councils be requested to set apart for school purposes the lot adjoining the Water Works in Roxborough.

Resolved, That the several sectional boards be requested to indicate whether they wish the new school buildings heated with stoves or heaters.

Resolved, That Councils be requested to make an additional appropriation of $500 for repairs to the building in Sixth st., above Lombard, and $1000 for repairs to Girard schoolhouse, twenty-sixth section. Agreed to.

The Committee on Boys' High School reported a resolution declaring E. J. Houston, A. M., elected Professor of Physical Geography in the High School. Agreed to.

The Committee on Girls' High School reported a resolution requesting Councils to appropriate the lot of ground occupied by the armory at Broad and Race streets for a new building for the Girls' High School.

Mr. Stanton moved to postpone for the present, until the size of the lot could be reported. Agreed to.

The report of the Committee on Accounts, returning several bills without sanction, came up. The bills thus returned were those of G. Giessner & Co., first section, for stationery, considered unnecessary and extravagant; John McManus, second section, stationery, extravagant in quantity and price, was reduced from $93 12 to $55 62—still excessive; John C. Menamin, gas fixtures, for $91, and Matthew Thompson, for gas fixtures and globes, $63, considered unnecessary and excessive in price.

Thomas Connelly, fourth section, for gas fitting, unnecessary.

Philip Lutz, sixth section, for stationery as excessive in quantity and price.

A. J. Hubbs, eleventh section, for $120, for lounges; without precedent, and an unwarrantable extravagance.

Michael Quinn, for stationery in seventeenth seventeenth section; excessive in quantity and price.

J. E. Gould, in nineteenth section, $22 50, for use of a piano and "damage" to it by the elements; without precedent, and considered a waste of public money.

C. T. Swilkey, J. H. Wisler and J. McGuigan are returned for 1867, but were contracted in 1865 and 1864. That of McGuigan has been sued out and judgment obtained.

Lonabaugh & Son, for stationery in nineteenth section, $108 75; extravagant in price and unnecessary in quantity.

The practice of allowing sectional boards, said the report of the committee, to purchase such quantities of stationery as are shown, should receive the condemnation of this Board, for it is evident that the amount purchased by some sectional boards cannot be legitimately used, and if permitted will lead to greater excesses.

The bills of the First District were rejected.

The bills of the Second were laid over.

The bills of the third section were rejected.

The bill of Thomas Connelly, for gas pipes, was approved.

The bill of Philip H. Lutz was rejected.

The bill of Hubbs & Co., for lounges, was rejected.

Of Lonabaugh & Son's bills, one for $56 25 was rejected, and one for $52 50 approved.

The bills of the Nineteenth Section: J. H. Wisler's bill for $12 40 was approved; J. McGuigan, $28 90 rejected, and C. F. Swilkey's, for $85 25 rejected.

Mr. Freeborn offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Grammar School to inform the Board if any school is using books not authorized by the Board. Agreed to.

A resolution that no chandelier shall be put in the schoolhouses of the First School district, at an expense of over $13, was offered by Mr. Jackson.

He stated that that was the price of the chandeliers introduced into his section which were ignored by the Board on account of their expense. If the Board were then honest, they should be now consistent.

It was lost—yeas 9, nays 11.

Mr. Green offered a resolution providing for one session of five hours each from June 3 until the summer vacation.

Agreed to—yeas 12, nays 8.

The size of the lot at Broad and Race streets was reported at 150 by 110 feet, and that connected with it was another lot 60 by 150.

The resolution which had been before postponed for the present was then recommitted. Adjourned.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—Messrs Thomas & Sons sold, at the Exchange, yesterday noon, the following stocks and real estate, a report of which appeared in our late editions of yesterday:—

S. E Sites' note for $1250,	$150 00
4 shares Ocean Steam Navigation Company, $82 50,	330 00
$105 Delaware Mutual Insurance Company scrip, 78½,	82 43
$835 Delaware Mutual Insurance Company scrip, 90½,	755 68
150 shares Consolidation National Bank, $45 75,	6,862 50
10 shares Penn National Bank, $60,	600 00
40 shares Hazleton Railroad Com., $50,	2,000 00
300 shares McClintockville Oil, 27 cents,	81 00
Pew No. 22 St. Mark's Church,	400 00
1 share Mercantile Library,	20 25
Three story brick dwelling No. 1611 Swain street, 18 feet front, 60 feet deep, subject to a yearly ground rent of $72,	2,650 00
Ground rent of $131 40 a year,	1,230 00
Lot Front street, between Tasker and Denmark,	1,000 00
Building lot Twenty-sixth street, south of Oxford street, 18 feet front,	140 00
Two story frame dwelling Carpenter st., west of Moyamensing avenue, 15 feet front,	1,300 00
Two three story brick residences N. W. corner of Ninth and Arch streets, 48 feet front, 126 feet deep,	60,000 00
Large and valuable lot S. E. corner of Eighteenth and Rittenhouse streets, 63 feet front 113 feet deep,	18,000 00
Farm 124 acres Centre township, Camden county, New Jersey, quarter of a mile of Gloucester Railroad, $95 per acre,	11,780 00
Three story brick dwelling No. 433 Cumberland street, 17 feet front,	2,000 00
Three story brick dwelling No. 1231 Vine street, 17½ feet front,	3,000 00
Three story brick cottage No. 947 north Tenth street, 16 feet front,	2,500 00
Ground rent of $72 a year,	1,100 00

THE PHILADELPHIA ORPHAN SOCIETY.—In the Washington Square Presbyterian Church were yesterday morning held the anniversary exercises of the Philadelphia Orphan Society. Rev. Dr. Newton presided, and opened the services with prayer. The annual report was read, showing that during the past year 13 children were admitted and 13 bound out. There are now in the asylum 45 boys and 33 girls. No deaths have occurred during the year, and there has been no case of severe sickness. The family is now smaller than usual, and twenty more children can be accommodated in the asylum. These must be the orphans of married parents; boys under six and the girls under eight years of age. They will be kept in the asylum until they are twelve years of age, when they will be indentured to responsible guardians. The treasurer's report showed that the expenses during the year have exceeded the annual income. There is, however, a balance of $6212 93 in his hands, but this will not be sufficient, as extensive repairs are needed in the asylum. The exercises were closed by the singing of the hymn called "The Shining Shore."

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIRE YESTERDAY MORNING—LOSS $100,000.—The main structure of the extensive woollen and cotton mill of Mr. Simeon Lord was 272 feet in length and 55 feet in width. It was built of stone, and was three stories in height. Immediately adjoining this, on the southwest, is the picker-room, also built of stone, separated from the main building by a heavy wall, which projects above the roof about two feet. Adjoining the picker-room is the engine-room, two stories in height, and the dye and wash-house. These buildings occupy a frontage of 226 feet, and are about the same depth as the principal structure.

The fire originated in the extreme southwesternmost corner of the main building on the second floor. The flames were first discovered by the watchman, who had passed through the apartment about half an hour previous.

The mill contained on the first floor one hundred and fifty looms; the second floor eight full sets of cotton and woollen machinery, and the third floor upwards of four thousand spindles, with the necessary machinery to propel the same, all of which were entirely ruined. The total loss on machinery alone is estimated at $95,000. The foundation of the burned edifice was laid in 1862, and the structure was finished and commenced running during the following year. The cost of the structure, including the picker, engine-room, etc., was about $90,000. The walls of the burned mill are not much injured.

The main building, with all its contents of valuable machinery, finished goods, etc., was totally destroyed. The entire loss will amount to over $100,000, of which amount $80,000 was upon machinery.

The insurance on machinery and stock in all the buildings amounted to $94,500, of which $86,112·18 was on machinery and stock in building destroyed.

ANNUAL MEETING.—At the annual meeting of the American Sunday School Union, held yesterday, the following-named gentlemen were elected Managers for three years, ending May, 1870:—John M. Atwood, Lewis R. Ashhurst, George Cookman, J. W. C. Leveridge, New York, Benjamin B. Comegys, Charles H. Cummings, Thomas Cooper, James M. Brown, New York, Dr. N. Bishop, New York, Robert Lenox Kennedy, New York, B. G. Godfrey, B. F. Crozer.

The Forty-third Anniversary of this Institution will be held in the Academy of Music on the evening of the 28th inst., an interesting feature of which will be the singing by nearly one thousand Sunday School children.

A MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.—Yesterday afternoon, a little girl named Clarke, residing at No. 1335 Vine street, slipped down the roof from the back attic window. In doing so her hands caught at the extreme edge of the water-pipe, where she hung suspended at the height of four stories, the horror-stricken spectators expecting her to fall every moment. Preparations were made for her rescue, but time was precious, and her mother, a small, frail woman, was seen creeping fearlessly head foremost down the roof until she reached the giddy edge; with great nerve and presence of mind, encouraging the child to hold fast, she reached over and rescued her from a certain and frightful death. She had a narrow escape.

A SEIZURE OF THE "ARDENT."—Within the last two or three days, Revenue Inspectors J. Orlando Tobias and Harry Wolf have seized about five hundred barrels of whisky, which had been shipped from New York to dealers in this city. The reason of the seizure was the false marking of the barrels. While it was marked rectified it was not so, the object being to admit of it being sold at a price below the Government tax. When whisky is marked "rectified," the presumption is that the Government tax has been paid upon it, as it is supposed to have been in bond.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

THE CAMDEN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—An election of Trustees and Managers for this institution was held yesterday afternoon, at the Home, No. 522 Federal street, with the following result:—Messrs. G. W. N. Custis, James L. Hinds, John F. Starr, Charles Rhoads, J. C. Delacour, Edward Bettle, George Wardwell, and John C. Stockham were elected to fill vacancies as Trustees, to serve four years. Mrs. Jesse W. Starr, Mrs. Thomas Browning, Mrs. R. C. Clark, Mrs. Thomas Lamson, Mrs. G. W. N. Custis, Mrs. Rebecca Hatch, and Miss Nicholson were elected as Managers, to serve for four years also, the last two for unexpired terms. The other officers remain the same as the previous year.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Swinney directly superintend the Home, and they are entitled to great credit for the superb manner in which it is kept.

In the evening the anniversary was held in the Third Street M. E. Church. Matthew Newkirk, Esq., presided. The principal feature of the evening was the singing by the children, which brought forth the plaudits of the assembly.

The annual reports of the President of the Board of Managers and Treasurer were read. By the latter it appears that the finances of the institution are in a flourishing condition—the balance in his hands being a permanent fund of $2448·36.

Addresses were then delivered by Rev. Charles H. Whitecar, Rev. Charles H. Ewing, Hon. Judge Peirce, of Philadelphia, and others, at the conclusion of which the audience dispersed well satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

WANTS.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to
JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 fmw tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—E. B. EDWARDS (OF the late firm of Mitchell & Edwards) has this day associated with him his son, THOMSON F. EDWARDS, for the transaction of a General Lumber Business, under the firm name of E. B. EDWARDS & CO., DELAWARE Avenue, first wharf below Noble street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867. 5 2 1mrp

WAR DEPARTMENT.
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 3, 1867.

An Army Medical Board is now in session in New York city for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over twenty-one years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are thirty-five vacancies in the Medical Staff.
J. K. BARNES,
5 4 fmw1m Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA
ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS.
ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
J. E. RIDGWAY,
5 2 1m NO. 57 S. THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 30

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES..........4·43 | MOON RISES..........3·28
SUN SETS..........7·10 | HIGH WATER..........11·54

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
D. C. MCCAMMON,
WASH. BUTCHER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
JOHN SPARHAWK,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.			
Atalanta	London	New York	April 27
C of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	April 27
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	April 27
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	May 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	May 1
Hibernia	Liverpool	Quebec	May 2
Java	Liverpool	New York	May 4
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	May 4
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	May 4
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	May 7
Hansa	Southampton	New York	May 7
C of Boston	Liverpool	New York	May 8
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 9
Etna	Liverpool	New York	May 10
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	May 11
Germania	Southampton	New York	May 11
FOR EUROPE.			
Persia	New York	Liverpool	May 15
Union	New York	Bremen	May 16
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Erin	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	May 18
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	May 18
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	May 18
Wm Penn	New York	London	May 21
C of Manchester	New York	Liverpool	May 22
England	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Atalanta	New York	London	May 25
C of Boston	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	May 25
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Fung Shuey	New York	Hong Kong	May 15
Eagle	New York	Havana	May 16
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	May 18
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	May 18
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	May 18
Corsica	New York	Havana	May 18
Nevada	New York	San Juan	May 20
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	May —

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Oak Ridge, Ginn, Sombrero, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Brig Italia, Romano, Cork, for orders. Workman & Co.
Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, New Orleans, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr J. P. Ames, Brower, Saco, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr Liberty, Taylor, New Haven, do.
Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, Boston, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr E. T. Allen, Corson, Portland, Preston Coal Co.
Schr S. J. Godfrey, Godfrey, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, Providence, do.
Schr L. A. Bennett, Laird, Washington, U. S. Quartermaster.
Schr J. Magee, Lynch, Washington, Tyler & Co.
Schr A. Fields, Pettit, Fortress Monroe, Bishop, Son & Co.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, Chelsea, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr D. Gazley, Talmadge, Nyack, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr R. Law, York, Providence, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, Derby, do.
Schr Sinaloa, Steel, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Carr, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 65 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mrs. J. Cohen and servant, A. H. Gibbs and lady, W. W. Gibbs and two children, Mrs. G. H. Martin, Miss Lily Martin, Miss Dinsborough, Miss Jones, Miss Tallman, Mrs. Ingalls, Miss Ellen Bucher, J. M. Baldwin, L. McL. Baldwin, W. C. Chapman, B. Makin, A. Cabanniss, W. Gill, P. D. Eckardt, J. H. Johnson and child, J. McDonough, and nine on deck. 13th, 6 A. M., off Hatteras, passed steamships San Salvador, E. A. Souder, and another, unknown, all bound S.; in Delaware Bay saw one large Br. barque, a full-rigged brig, and a herm. brig, all bound up.

Schr George Nevinger, Smith, 12 days from Havana, with sugar and molasses to J. Mason & Co.

Schr Tycoon Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracy, 2 days from Indian River, with corn to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr W. Townsend, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to J. Barratt.

Schr C. J. Smithers, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to J. Barratt.

Schr Onward, Evans, 2 days from Indian River, with grain to J. Barratt.

Schr Freemason, Furman, 2 days from Indian River, with corn to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr D. R. Burton, Johnson, 2 days from Drawbridge, with railroad ties to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Joseph Waples, Robinson, from Lynn.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Kanga-no-Kami, Brown, hence, at Singapore 10th March, and sailed for Nagasaki 16th.

Barque Ada, Murphy, from Cardiff for Philadelphia, was spoken 12th inst., lat. 40 41, lon. 68 24.

Barque Carlton, Trecartin, hence, at Matanzas 5th instant.

Barque Thomas, Peterson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 4th inst.

Barque Aurora, Norberg, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 13th inst.

Brig Mary J. Goddard, Goddard, hence, at St. John, N. B., 12th inst.

Brig Mechanic, Merryman, hence, at Cardenas 5th instant.

Brig Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, hence, at Matanzas 5th inst.

Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 13th inst.

Brig H. Houston, French, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 3d inst.

Brig J. Bickmore, Graffam, hence, at Cardenas 5th instant.

Schr W. F. Cushing, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Schr Clara Carson, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schrs Moses Patten, Harding, and Reno, Lambert, hence, at Portland 12th inst.

Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 12th inst.

Schr E. N. Perry, Hamilton, hence, at Portland 13th instant.

Schrs Congress, Hughes, and Julia, Nichols, hence, at Norfolk 12th inst.

Schr J. Stockham, Risley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 10th inst.

Schr Kate Wentworth, Adams, hence, at Salem 10th instant.

Schr S. Gillman, Kelly, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 11th inst.

Schrs M. Reppiler, Conover; M. Standish, Rich; and Free Wind, Frisbee, hence, at Salem 12th inst.

Schr J. P. Cake, Endicott, hence, at New Bedford 12th inst.

Schr L. M. Warren, Warren, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport 10th inst.

Schrs Gov. Burton, Ludlam, and E. B. Wheaton, Little, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 11th inst.

Schrs R. H. Huntley, Nickerson; L. F. Smith, Crie; J. Allderdice, Jackaway; W. Bement, Penny; C. W. Locke, Huntley; M. Price, Shaw; J. Kenzie, Lake; O. Bearse, Parker; and R. H. Shannon, Dilks, hence, at Boston 13th inst.

Schrs Admiral, Steelman; Evergreen, Belloste; E. and L. Cordery, Babcock; H. N. Miller, Miller; J. S. Hewitt, Foster; H. Simmons, Godfrey; M. P. Smith, Barrett; M. Perrin, Gibbs; R. W. Dillon, Ludlam; S. Clark, Griffin; and C. Loeser, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 10th inst.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

STEELES FAMOUS
SHOW CARDS
NO 718 MARKET ST.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

REMOVAL.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE,
Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS
To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR INVALID SOLDIERS.

Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1867.

The Board of Supervisors, appointed by the above Corporation to carry out the objects of the Act of Incorporation, respectfully announce to the public that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has authorized the raising of funds for the erection, establishment, and maintenance of an Asylum for Invalid Soldiers of the late war, to be built on the battle-field of Gettysburg; and as an inducement to patriotic citizens to contribute to this benevolent object, have empowered the Corporation to distribute amongst the subscribers such articles of value and interest from association with the late war, or any moneys, effects, property, or estate real or personal, whatever, in this State or elsewhere, at such time or upon such terms, and in such way and manner whatsoever, as to them shall seem fit, any laws of this Commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding.

The site for the institution (thirty acres) has already been purchased, and it is hoped that the good work may commence before midsummer.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Association, No. 1126 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

For each subscription of five dollars a certificate will be issued, which will entitle the holder to such article of value as may be awarded to its number.

The first distribution of awards will be made immediately upon the receipt of 80,000 subscriptions of $5 each.

The distribution will be public, and under the direct supervision of the corporators.

Persons at a distance are requested to remit their subscriptions (when practicable) by Post Office money order, or registered letter, to insure prompt delivery.

Direct all letters to
J. D. HOFFMAN,
Secretary Board of Supervisors,
Box 1481 P. O., Philadelphia.

The following is a schedule of the awards to be made under the first distribution. The items of Diamonds and other precious stones were purchased from citizens of the South during the war, and their genuineness is certified to by Messrs. Henle & Bros., the most extensive diamond importers in the country, and by J. Hermann, diamond setter, New York.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS,
Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1867.
Office, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FIRST DISPOSITION.

Eighty Thousand Subscribers at Five Dollars Each.

1—	1 Diamond Necklace: 48 brilliants, valued at	$30,000
2—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Ear-rings	15,000
3—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	10,000
4—	1 Diamond Cross set in silver	7,000
5—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
6—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	5,000
7—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,500
8—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
9—	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
10—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
11—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
12—	1 Pair Single Stone Diamond Ear-rings	3,500
13—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
14—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	3,000
15—	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
16—	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
17—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
18—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
19—	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
20—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
21—	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
22—	1 Long India Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
23—	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
24—	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,000
25 to 34—	10 Awards of 10-40 Government Bonds, each	1,000
35—	1 Three-stone Diamond and Ruby, half hoop Ring	800
36—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ear Knobs	800
37—	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
38—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, star setting	500
39—	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
40—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	500
41 to 50—	10 Awards of 10-40 Government Bonds, each	500
51—	1 Lady's Diamond-set Watch	400
52—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
53—	1 Diamond and Opal Cluster Ring	250
54—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	200
55—	1 Pair Emerald Scarf Pins	200
56—	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
57—	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
58—	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Ear Rings	100
59 to 158—	100 Awards, 10-40 Government Bonds, each	100
159 to 258—	100 Awards, Government Legal-tenders, each	50
	3000 Awards, Government Legal-tenders, each	5

The distribution of the above awards will be made in public as soon as the subscription is full, of which due notice will be given through the papers. The Diamonds are now on exhibition at the Office of the Association.

The public can confidently rely on everything being conducted in the most honorable and fair manner. All the awards will be handed to certificate holders, immediately after the distribution, free of all cost, at the Office of the Company, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATE.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious stones, as described in the above list, and find them all genuine.
HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers,
No. 26 MAIDEN Lane, New York.
J. HERMANN, Diamond Setter,
No. 394 BROOME Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

Books can be had containing Twenty Certificates,
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.
All orders for Certificates must be addressed to
J. D. HOFFMAN, Secretary,
5 15 Box 1481, P. O., Philadelphia.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—
THIRD GRAND CONCERT
of the series for the benefit of the
MASONIC
ASYLUM FUND OF NEW YORK,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, May 16,
on which occasion the following distinguished Artists will appear:—
Mrs. MARIE ABBOT, Soprano.
Miss AGNES PERRING, Soprano.
Miss FLORENCE RICE, Contralto.
Mr. J. ERNEST PERRING, Tenor.
Mr. FRED. STEINS, Baritone.
Mr. J. ERNEST PERRING, Conductor.
PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
1. Duett—"The Syren and the Friar"..........Emanuel
Mrs. MARIE ABBOT and Mr. STEINS.
2. Song—"Three Fishers"..........Hullalah
Miss RICE.
3. Song—"The Wishing Gate"..........J. E. Perring
Mrs. MARIE ABBOT.
4. Ballad—"Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep"..Knight
Mr. FRED STEINS.
5. Recit. and Aria—"With Verdure Clad"..........Haydn
Miss AGNES PERRING.
6. Cavatina—"Beware"..........J. E. Perring
Mr. J. ERNEST PERRING.
PART SECOND.
1. Aria—"My Soul to God My Heart to Thee"..Clapi on
Mr. FRED. STEINS.
2. Song—"The Winds that Waft my Sighs to Thee,"
Miss RICE. Wallace
3. Ballad—"They have Decked Her for the Bridal,"
Mr. J. ERNEST PERRING. J. E. Perring
4. Song—"The Indignant Spinster"..........Hodges
Mrs. MARIE ABBOT.
5. Ballad—"Evangeline"..........Hall
Miss RICE.
6. Quartette—"Martha"..........Flotow
Mrs. ABBOT, Miss RICE, Mr. PERRING, Mr. STEINS.
Conductor..........J. ERNEST PERRING
The Piano used on this occasion is a Grand Chickering, from the establishment of Mr. W. H. Dutton, No. 914 Chesnut street. Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock. 5 15 2t

EXHIBITION OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE
The Forty-Fourth Annual Exhibition
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TENTH,
Is now open day and evening, from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M., and from 8 till 10 in the evening.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Season Tickets, 50 cents. 4 22 36t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—
MYSTERY TRIUMPHANT.
Second week of
THE LUBIN BROTHERS
in their
WONDERFUL CONJURATIONS.
The beautiful ANTHROPOGLOSSI and the comical LILLIPUTIAN FAMILY.
EVERY NIGHT, AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Admission, 35 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents.
MATINEES.
Adults, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. 5 13 6t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [28]
The last rehearsal will take place on June 1st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
CARL WOLFSOHN'S
FAREWELL CONCERT,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 16, 1867,
When he will be assisted by the following eminent Artists:
MADAME GAZZANIGA,
Being her first and only appearance for several years.
MR. THEO. HABELMAN,
The favorite lyric tenor.
MR. WENZELL KOPTA,
The distinguished violinist.
THE MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY,
With their splendid Chorus of Three Hundred Voices, and a Large and Efficient Orchestra.
Conductor..........Mr. JEAN LOUIS
Leader..........Mr. SIMON HASSLER
Accompanist..........Mr. H. G. THUNDER
SECURED SEATS ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be obtained in advance of the Concert, at the Academy of Music, and at the Music Store of C. W. A. Trumpler, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, without extra charge.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at 8.
Holders of Green Tickets are particularly requested to exchange them for reserved seats at their earliest convenience.
In order to meet the wishes of persons residing at a distance, the strictest punctuality will be observed in commencing the Concert. 5 10 6t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
MRS. F. W. LANDER
in her great historic impersonation of
ELIZABETH,
QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
for a season of
FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE,
commencing on
TUESDAY EVENING, May 21.
The sale of tickets will commence on TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at Trumpler's Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, where seats may be secured for the ENTIRE SEASON.
Admission to the Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony, ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for Reserved Seats.
Family Circle, Fifty Cents.
Amphiteatre, Twenty-five Cents. 14

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL
TO
BARTON HILL,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
MAY 22, 1867.
Reserved Seat Tickets $1, for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 14 4t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS EVENING,
ENGAGEMENT OF
MISS JULIA DALY,
and the third and last night of the series of
BENEFITS
to be given in aid of
THE STARVING PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH,
under the auspices of the Committee of the
SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS.
During the week the following
VALUABLE GIFTS
will be distributed among the audiences:—
7 sets of Cottage Furniture (10 pieces), valued at $75 each.
6 silver Tea Sets (6 pieces,) " at 75 "
6 " Water Pitchers, " at 25 "
6 " Revolving Butter Dishes, " at 15 "
7 " Fruit Dishes, Bohemian gl. " at 15 "
7 " Card Baskets, " at 15 "
Glass Salt Cellars, " at 5 per pair
7 silver Breakfast Castors, " at 15 each.
7 gold band China Tea Sets, 46 pieces each, " at 30 per set.
42 pair of Silver and Bohemian
Amounting in value to nearly $2000,
of which $300 will be distributed each evening.
The performance will commence with the three-act drama,
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
Judy O'Trot..........Miss JULIA DALY
To conclude with
THE FOOL OF THE FAMILY.
Betty..........Miss JULIA DALY
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND PRESENTATION MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 15,
third night of Boucicault's thrilling drama of
JEANIE DEANS.
Which has excited more interest than any other production of this world-renowned author.
Engagement of the American Artiste,
MISS SUSAN DENIN,
who will appear as
JEANIE DEANS,
in the above celebrated version of Sir Walter Scott's
HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN,
as performed at this Theatre for the third time in Philadelphia.
To conclude with the laughable Comedietta of
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
Sally Scraggs..........Miss SUSAN DENIN
JEANIE DEANS EVERY NIGHT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
FUN IN ABUNDANCE—THREE PIECES.
THIRD NIGHT OF MR. DAN BRYANT.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 15,
THE IRISH LION.
Tim Moore, with Songs..........DAN BRYANT
After which Brougham's drama,
THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
O'Brian, the Emigrant..........Mr. DAN BRYANT
To conclude with
DANNY, THE BARON.
Danny, the Baron..........Mr. DAN BRYANT
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. DAN BRYANT.
In rehearsal, SHAMUS O'BRIAN.

CONCERT HALL.—HARTZ
Will commence MONDAY, May 20,
IN HIS CELEBRATED MAGICAL SEANCES,
To continue EVERY EVENING for TWO WEEKS,
Matinees—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2.
Among other Miracles, THE MYSTERY,
A HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR,
THE INSTANTANEOUS GROWTH OF FLOWERS,
THE DEVIL'S HAT and STRIKING WATCHES,
Will be introduced for the FIRST TIME.
Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1. Can be secured, commencing Friday, May 17, at Charles Trumpler's Music Store, corner Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Hall. Matinees—Children, half price. Doors open at 7½; Matinees at 1½. CHAS. LEVI, Manager.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 80 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30 tf

THE CHINGARORA
ANTI-NERVOUS
SMOKING TOBACCO!

The CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor, entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the entire absence of that deadly poison, *Nicotin*, which permeates every other tobacco, and which is the one and sole cause of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which most invariably, sooner or later, follow the indulgence of the pipe and cigar. At the recent analyzation of tobacco from all parts of the world, at the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, the renowned Chemist, M. Lamoureaux, declared that while European and American tobacco contained fully eight per cent., and the purest Havana tobacco from two to five per cent. of *Nicotin*, the CHINGARORA did not contain one discoverable particle of that deadly poison, a drop of which, extracted, will destroy life.

Our Agent at BOMBAY has shipped us large quantities of the CHINGARORA during the last two years, and although we have been pressed to supply the demand for this delicious luxury to the veteran smoker, yet we are now prepared to offer it in unlimited quantities, at a price much lower than some American tobacco of a far inferior quality.

A connoisseur has but to smoke the American tobacco and cigars, which are invariably chemically flavored, to be disgusted with the medicinal taste, which leaves a nauseous, unhealthy coating in the mouth, and in time never fails to shatter the nervous system.

The natives of the "ORIENT" smoke the CHINGARORA from morn till night, from youth to age, and are happily unconscious of the wild, distressing fire which courses through the veins of the inhaler of the fumes of tobacco containing *Nicotin*.

We invite every lover of the weed to try the CHINGARORA, and guarantee unprecedented pleasure in its delicious flavor. Sold everywhere at $1 per lb.

EDWIN M. COOK & CO.,
Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canadas, and Dealers in all kinds of
Havana and American Cigars and Tobaccos,
MAIN DEPOT, [3 18 mwf3m4p
NO. 197 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1867.

How Northern Men are Received South—The Associated Press.

We almost despair of any genuine reconstruction in the Southern States. If a few weeks are allowed to go by without some direct insult to the flag or some gross assault upon loyalists, we begin to believe that the day of repentance and reason has arrived. But no sooner does such a belief seem warranted by the facts, than some fresh outrage occurs which shows that the spirit of rebellion is not dead, but sleepeth, and that it needs but an opportunity to once more appear in full force. The dastardly attack on Judge Kelley which was perpetrated last evening at Mobile, is another evidence of the spirit of the Southern people. By a preconcerted plot the right of free speech was denied to our fellow-townsman, and the meeting broken up by violence. Several deaths were occasioned by promiscuous firing upon the crowd, and, for a time, the riot was a success. The arrival of the United States forces quelled the Rebels, and the city was taken possession of by the military. When it is remembered that the various Northern orators who have gone South have done so at the request of the Southern papers and Southern speakers, who professed to desire a free debate, this infamous invasion of the rights of our citizens will appear yet more heinous. As long as such a course of action is pursued, and the people of the South tolerate such ruffians in their midst, we would have them kept under the heel of iron, until all such spirit of riot and treason be crushed out.

It is bad enough to have to allow our public men to be shot at by a Southern mob, but to have the Associated Press turned into an organ for defending the would-be murderers, is a little more than human patience can peacefully submit to. The Associated Press is a Northern institution, supported by Northern capital, invented for Northern use, and all its employés are fed by the gold which comes out of Northern pockets. Under such circumstances, it is not unreasonable for us to expect that the truth should be told, and that the Association shall not be prostituted into an engine for vilifying Northern men and defending Southern assassins. Yet such has been the constant action of the Associated Press ever since the Northern speakers went South. When Judge Kelley spoke at Memphis, we were told that he had a "slim" audience, and that the whole affair was a decided failure. Such was the information conveyed by the despatch from the Memphis agent. By the Memphis *Post*, a reliable paper published on the spot, a different tale is told. It says:—

> "The Greenlaw Opera house, the best audience room in the city, *was filled with ladies and gentlemen*, without distinction of color or nativity, doing each other no harm on account of any differences, but peacefully, intelligently united in giving their attention to that radical of radicals, the Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Philadelphia. We are happy to point to the whole scene, *the ability and candor of the orator, the numbers, the order, the intelligence, the attention and representative character of the audience*, and the vigilant guardianship of a faithful police, in sympathy with the law of freedom and devoted to the preservation of order, as the felicitous opening of the radical campaign in this wide-sweeping Mississippi valley."

This account is different from the "failure" despatch of the Associated Press. Again, in the account of the riot at Mobile last night, the Associated Press says:—

> "He continued in this strain for some minutes, *using language and expressions incendiary*, and which were calculated to lead to and invite riotous demonstrations. He was here interrupted by a white man on the outskirts of the crowd, whom the police promptly arrested. The first shot was fired at this point—*it is impossible to say by whom*.
>
> "Instantly shots followed from the negroes, who were all well armed, and the firing then became general. Immediately after the firing commenced an alarm was rung, and continued during the progress of the riot, which lasted about an hour. *A large majority of the shots were fired by the negroes, as but very few of the whites present were armed*, having attended the meeting to listen quietly to Kelley, and without the remotest idea of provoking a riot."

This account is so utterly different from that given by all the special correspondents, and bears such evident marks of falsity on its face, that it is a disgrace that the Associated Press should tolerate such a malicious and wilful falsehood to come with the *prestige* of its name. It is time that such nefarious falsehoods should be stopped, and it behooves the chief of the Association to see that all unreliable and Rebel employés be placed beyond the reach of insulting the loyal editors and deceiving the loyal readers by their wanton prevarication of the truth.

The Importance of the Nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

The press of the country is beginning to discuss somewhat the merits of proposed Presidential nominees. We do not care to engage in that discussion at the present time, but we would suggest thus early to both parties the importance of looking well to the *second* name on the ticket—that of the nominee for Vice-President. So much more importance and interest are usually attached to the nomination for President, that the Vice-Presidency is left to be settled at the last moment, and then generally upon minor considerations. It is thought that almost any clever politician will do for the second place on the ticket, so that we are often called upon to vote for some man for Vice-President who would never have been thought of for President. The people of this country have certainly now had experience enough to show them that, in nominating a Vice-President, they should do so with the clear understanding that they are nominating a man who, in no necessarily remote or rare contingency, may be President. The duties of a Vice-President, as such, hardly amount to anything. He has simply to preside in the Senate, with no vote except in the case of an equal division of the body. The office derives its entire importance from its contingencies. It is as the possible successor of the President that the Vice-President possesses interest, and it is in view of *this contingency* that the nomination should be made. Hence we say that the nominee for that office should be a man whom his party would willingly give the first place on the ticket. We want as good a man for Vice-President as we do for President. Above all, he should be a man concerning whose political fidelity there is no doubt. Our political system obliges all parties to repose confidence in the men they nominate. We hold that the breach of this confidence is about the highest political crime that a man can commit. What, for instance, would be thought of a presidential *Elector*, elected by a certain party, as all our Electors are, for the express purpose of voting for the distinctly specified nominees of the party, who should betray his trust, and vote for the opposing candidates? Would not every honest man despise and execrate him? Would any shallow, hypocritical pleas of "rising above party," "the good of the country," and all that, avail him anything? But wherein would such treachery as this be less glaring or less odious than that which was exhibited by Andrew Johnson in deserting and betraying the Republican party, by joining the Democrats?

Now we hold that it is not for the interest of any party that the treachery of nominees should be encouraged. Political fidelity is a high virtue. A man who accepts a nomination from a party accepts a fiduciary position, which he cannot betray without dishonor. But as experience has taught us that men sometimes get into positions who are insensible to these considerations, it behooves us to look with more than usual care to our nominees. And hence, we repeat that the candidate for the Vice-Presidency should be a man concerning whose political fidelity there can be no question.

The nomination for the Vice-Presidency is often determined by locality. After a President has been nominated, there is thought to be a necessity of consulting local considerations in the bestowment of the second place. Mr. Johnson owed his nomination in 1864, in good part, to his living in a Southern State. We suppose, very probably, that it will be thought by many that the candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1868 should come from the same section. In reply to this, we have to ask whether, so far as the Republican party is concerned, there is any man living in that section of the country whom we would be willing to nominate for *President?* If there is not, there is no man there that we ought to have for Vice-President.

It might not be a bad precedent to establish to nominate for Vice-President the candidate who stood next to the highest in the contest for President. This would always give us some man who had been thought of, at least, in connection with the Presidency, and would also tend to consolidate party strength by consulting the leading elements of the party.

We throw out these suggestions at an early day, to direct public attention to this topic. The nomination for the Vice-Presidency has assumed new importance in the face of our recent experience. The blunder committed in 1864 should never be repeated.

"Give Place, My Lords!"

There are some office-holders who seem to be insatiable cormorants, whose appetite for place seems only to be whetted by its gratification. Position resembles avarice in that its longings can never be sufficiently supplied. To guard against this spirit of getting everything possible and never resting content with possession, an act of Assembly was passed which forbids any member of Councils, during the term for which he was elected, holding any office of a municipal character. The object of this act was evidently two-fold:—To prevent the scandal of members electing themselves to positions, and to secure for their constituents a representation, by preventing the man selected from surrendering his trust as soon as he could get a more lucrative office.

In both these ends the act was eminently commendable, but it was circumvented, and its object utterly defeated, on Monday last. We will recall the facts of the case. General C. H. T. Collis, Assistant City Solicitor, resigned that position, and Thomas J. Worrell, Esq., on the recommendation of all the judges, was appointed to the position. When his name came up before Select Council for confirmation, he was rejected. This action was not taken because of any objection to Mr. Worrell, for none was urged; but was the result of a petty plot to give the place to Frederick A. Van Cleve. We do not wonder at the desire of the Chamber to rid itself of that gentleman's loquacity, but then the means will not always justify the ends.

As soon as Mr. Worrell was rejected, Mr. Van Cleve resigned his seat from the Fourteenth Ward. He is now endeavoring, by this preconcerted arrangement, to have his name sent in and be confirmed. His resignation was accepted, so we are rid of his presence in the Chamber, but their duty in the case is very clear. His name ought not to be sent in; and, if it is, it ought to be rejected. Mr. Van Cleve's conduct admits of no palliation or excuse. The more we look at it, the more it grows in offense. By his action the Fourteenth Ward is left without a representative until next January. After the people have honored him with the seat, to basely sell them out, in order that a small pecuniary profit might result to himself, is infamous.

Yet this Mr. Van Cleve has done. Again, by his resignation the two-thirds vote in Select Council necessary to pass any bill, immediate action upon which is necessary, is lost to the party, and the Republicans placed at the mercy of the Democratic minority. It requires a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules, and this is lost to us by Mr. Van Cleve's action; and when he has thus insulted his constituents and injured the party, it is the height of impudence for him to quietly come and ask a more lucrative office as the reward for his breach of duty. We earnestly hope that his immediate rejection will teach those who keep up a constant cry for "Place, place, my lords!" that they must rest satisfied with what is legally and rightfully theirs, or get nothing. Should Mr. Van Cleve be rejected, he will sink once more into his primitive obscurity, from which he was raised by an accident, kept out of by a mistake, and now returns to it by the natural laws of mental gravity. The city will thus be relieved, and another instance afforded of that "Ambition which o'erleaps itself, and falls on the other side." Once in private life, we trust he will remain there.

PHARISEES HOWLING.

The release of Mr. Davis affords to some of our contemporaries a pretext for malignant vituperation. The editor of this journal is howled at with a vindictiveness which is comforting so far as it shows that the tongues of certain of our friends have not cleaved to the roofs of their mouths. Let that pass as the idle wind which we heed not. One or two observations, however, may be ventured in reference to a matter which seems to excite more than ordinary interest.

Jefferson Davis was taken prisoner two years since. He was arrested as an assassin—and for his arrest the Government paid the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The President claimed to know, in offering this reward, that Mr. Davis was the accomplice of Wilkes Booth. He was thrown into a dungeon, and manacled, and held in harassing durance. As an assassin, especially as the assassin of Mr. Lincoln, this rigor and vigilance did not seem unnecessary, and we were content. With all the proofs the Administration claimed to have, was it not wise, nay, was it not due to the memory of the martyred dead, that speedy justice should be visited upon the great offender? Certainly, if Jefferson Davis was concerned in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, he was the chief assassin. The wretch who was shot, the four wretches who were so swiftly hanged one midsummer's day, were the mere instruments in the hands of the great criminal. This belief induced Mr. Davis' arrest, and the payment of an enormous reward. What came of the arrest? With evidence of his guilt in the possession of Mr. Stanton—with a hundred generals only too happy to be assigned to court-martial duty—with the courts open, able lawyers, and District Attorneys duly commissioned, the great criminal was permitted to remain in prison, and not a word was said of justice. For two years this has continued, and now, at the end of two years, the Government permits him, an unpunished assassin, to be taken from prison and released on bail. If this is right now, when did it become right? If, after all, the Government has no evidence showing the complicity of Davis and Booth, why was not the charge withdrawn?

Well, it was as a traitor, and not as an assassin, that Mr. Davis was held, and as such he should have been kept in jail. But why keep him in jail? Treason is a crime, and a crime, according to Mr. Johnson, that should be punished. There is a lawful way of punishing men in this country. To keep a man in prison without trial is a violation of law, not obedience to it. Mr. Davis may have committed many crimes—so many, indeed, that, according to one howling Pharisee, "it is a disgrace and reproach to our country that he should ever be permitted to desecrate with his traitor footprints the soil of a free State." But how do we know that he committed crimes? There is but one way of knowing it—the verdict of twelve trusty men. Because Mr. Davis is a criminal, must we also be criminal? Because he is known to have committed treason, must we also commit what is certainly moral treason to the Constitution? If it is right to take Jefferson Davis, citizen, and imprison him two years without judge or jury, why not citizen Thurlow Weed, or citizen William Cullen Bryant? But it is popularly believed that Mr. Davis is a traitor, and that, as a traitor, he should long ago have been hanged. Well, it is also popularly believed that if Mr. Thurlow Weed had his deserts he would long ago have been in Sing Sing. We have no legal knowledge of the fact. Mr. Weed has never been arrested nor tried; nor has even an indictment been found. He is at liberty, and so long as he is not legally accused we shall insist that he remain at liberty, and if necessary we shall find twenty bondsmen who will answer for his security until tried. The principle is the same, whether it applies to Davis or Weed, or citizen Dermot arrested for assault and battery. The law has no prejudices—the Constitution no "popular" punishments.

Certain citizens testify their appreciation of the principles so conspicuously violated in the case of Mr. Davis by becoming his bondsmen. Listen to the Pharisees howling. It is popular to howl at Mr. Davis, and hence all this loudly echoing indignation. What is justice? What is law? What is the Constitution? What are the honor and dignity of this nation? Mr. Davis is a traitor, and should be hanged! Well, Johnson is a patriot, and why did he not hang him? The Pharisees who howl over Davis huzza for Johnson. So long as Davis was a fact, we opposed him. The Rebellion he led, the slave system he cherished, the disunion he preached, we have warred upon. We war upon them now, and shall continue to do so until this land is a land of universal freedom and impartial suffrage. But Jefferson Davis is no longer a fact. He no longer represents armed treason. He is our victim, our prisoner, the creature of the laws, and one in whose person the laws have for two years been dishonored. Against that injustice we have protested, as we hope to protest against injustice in any form, no matter how lofty or lowly the victim. This we do because we believe it to be right. The Pharisees may howl notwithstanding. We have heard from them many and many a time before.—*N. Y. Tribune to-day.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

THE OFFICE OF
The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
"Inman Line,"
Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to
NO. 411 CHESNUT STREET.
5 3 2trp JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

OFFICE AMERICAN KAOLIN COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1867.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, held on the 14th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—
Howard Spencer,
Charles D. Knight,
W. M. B. Hartley, of N.Y.,
Thomas Graham,
John F. Sheaff.

At a meeting of Directors held subsequently, HOWARD SPENCER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and T. B. ENGLISH Secretary and Treasurer.
1t* T. B. ENGLISH, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1867.
Applications for the unallotted shares in the increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank are now being received and the stock delivered.
5 8 tf JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

REV. DR. FURNESS WILL DELIVER a Religious Lecture at UNITARIAN CHURCH, Germantown, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 16, at 8 o'clock. Seats free. 5 15 2t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 30.

They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 30, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.

Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said Scrip will not be entitled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.

Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
5 4 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW YORK, May 3, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, for the Election of Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of CHICAGO, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 14th inst., and reopened on the 1st day of June next.
5 10 15t* L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1867.
The Coupons of the Warren and Franklin Railway Company, due May 1, will be paid at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.
5 1 H. P. RUTTER, Treasurer.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.
An Adjourned Meeting of Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, May 21, at 4 P. M., at No. 129 S. FRONT Street, for election of Directors and other purposes. Legal notice is hereby given.
5 8 11t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY, will be held at No. 34 North FRONT Street, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock M. 5 15 11t*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wfm 6m

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the
CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO,
at their warerooms,
No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
4 23 4p Philadelphia.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!

LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.

ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 tmw]4p

A NEW AND VALUABLE BOOK
FOR
MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BUSINESS MEN, BOOK-KEEPERS, ENTRY CLERKS, TEACHERS, AND STUDENTS OF BOOK-KEEPING.

THE
CRITTENDEN COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC AND BUSINESS MANUAL,
CONTAINING

Rapid Methods of Calculation in actual use among business men, some of which are now published for the first time, including New Methods of Averaging Accounts, Bankers Rules for Computing Exchange, Finding the Value of United States Bond in Europe, Merchants' and Bankers' Interest Accounts, Domestic and Foreign Invoices; the new Cental System recently adopted by the Boards of Trade throughout the country; the Gains and Losses on Invoices; the French Metric System; Stock transactions; Calculations used in particular branches of business, etc. etc. Also,

FORMS OF BUSINESS PAPERS,
accompanied by Explanations of their nature and use, a full variety; Promissory Notes, negotiable and non-negotiable; Accommodation Notes, Collateral Notes, Joint and Several Notes, Judgment Notes, Checks, Certificates of Deposit, Receipts, Drafts, and Bills of Exchange, Account Sales, Accounts Current, Foreign Invoices, Mercantile Letters, Certificates of Stock, Scrip Dividends, Instalment Receipts, Exchequer Bills, etc.

NUMEROUS COMMERCIAL TABLES.
Gold Premium Table, Importer's Advance Table, Stock Interest Table, Sterling Exchange Tables, Foreign Moneys, Weights and Measures, Coins of the United States, their weight, fineness, value, etc., Table showing the time when money will double itself at compound interest, etc.

VALUABLE BUSINESS INFORMATION.
Payments and Legal Tender, Book Accounts, United States Debt, Description of United States Government Bonds, Treasury Regulations relating to Bonds and places of payment of interest; the Stock Exchange, Brokers' Terms, Stock Quotations, etc.; Dealing with Banks, Description of different denominations of Greenbacks and National Bank Notes, Rules for Detecting Counterfeits, Foreign Importations, Indorsements, Acceptances, Agency, Contracts, Long and Short Credits, Marking Goods, etc. etc.

This book has received the highest commendations from teachers and business men.

Every young man preparing for business, and every counting-house, should have a copy. Price, $1·25.

For sale by
S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.,
Office of Crittenden's Commercial College,
5 15 wst NO. 637 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR CLOTH AND YOUR money, by calling at Mrs. GOBLE'S, No. 1237 MARKET Street, and learn to cut your own dresses; also, learn her new style of Raised Worsted Work, Dresses, Basques, etc., in one hour.
Agents wanted. 5 15 1m4p

NOTICE
TO THE HOLDERS
OF
OVERDUE LOANS
OF THE
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1867:—
Loan of March 24, 1828, due December 1, 1853.
Loan of April 22, 1829, due December 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due August 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interest after August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
5 14 wfm34t STATE TREASURER.

NOW OPENING
AT
CLARK & BIDDLE'S,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
An Elegant Assortment
OF
SILVER
FOR BRIDAL AND
4 13 smw2mrp] GENERAL PRESENTATIONS.

BAILEY & CO.
ICE PITCHERS,
NEW PATTERNS,
NEW PRICES.
BAILEY & CO.,
NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
4 1 mwf3mrp

ICE PITCHERS.
MEAD & CO.,
FORMERLY AT THE
CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ARE NOW AT
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND FLOOR.

We have just finished, in a very superior manner, OVER (100) ONE HUNDRED NEW STYLES OF ICE PITCHERS, all of our own plate, and warranted in every respect, which we are now offering at enormously low prices.

ICE PITCHERS,	Chased and Engraved	$8·
"	"	9·
"	Fine Chased	10·0
"	"	11·0
"	Very fine and rich	12·0
"	Superior Chased and Medallion	13·0
"	Very Elegant Medallion	15·00

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET
4 4 3mrp] SECOND FLOOR.

THE QUEEN.

MESSRS. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL OPEN FOR EXHIBITION
ON FRIDAY NEXT, 17TH MAY,
THE EXQUISITE MINIATURE PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN

Presented to GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., the Benefactor of the Poor of London.

The proceeds to be devoted to charitable purposes. 5 14 3t

W.H. GROVE. DESKS. OFFICE TABLES. 111 NTH 4TH ST.

105 H. A. FLEISHER & CO., 105
Successors to Bamberger Brothers,
DEALERS IN
HOSIERY AND STAPLE TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES,
LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S UNDERSHIRTS, ETC.,
NO. 105 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
THREE DOORS ABOVE ARCH. [5 15wfm24t
105 PHILADELPHIA. 105

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT
STATE LOAN.
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
5 31m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

KELTY CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTERS OF
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW SHADES.

SWISS, FRENCH, NOTTINGHAM, AND APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS,

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAIN GOODS BY THE YARD.

WINDOW SHADES, ALL COLORS, ALL QUALITIES, ALL SIZES.

WINDOW SHADES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF THE ABOVE GOODS, AND ARE SELLING AT SUCH REDUCED PRICES AS CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

4 29 mths26trp] 723 CHESNUT St.

JOHN C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street
Philadelphia,
would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;
Also, to his
Improved Pattern Shirt;
the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp]

We now offer a large assortment of FANCY BONNETS and TRIMMED HATS, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; and in PRICE, VARIETY, and STYLE, we defy competition. Novelties in FRENCH BONNETS AND FLOWERS, RIBBONS, CRAPES, SILKS, ENGLISH HATS, Etc., at moderate prices. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT Street. [3 25 2m

WM. H. HORSTMAN & SONS
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
ZEPHYR WORSTED,
NOTIONS, AND
SMALL WARES

Also, opened lately,
A HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,
And have now in Stock a full line of their OWN IMPORTATION of COTTON HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, and all other articles belonging to this branch.
Special inducements offered in prices. [4 1 mwf3p2m

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!!

HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS. [8 19 3mrp

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

THE PEABODY PORTRAIT—IT WILL BE EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY.—On the 26th of April, a communication was addressed to George Peabody, Esq., by Mayor McMichael and other prominent citizens of Philadelphia, requesting that the portrait of Queen Victoria, recently presented to him, might be placed on exhibition in this city, before our citizens had commenced to leave for their summer resorts, the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to charitable objects, under such directions and restrictions as Mr. Peabody might prescribe.

Mr. Peabody responded on the 30th ultimo, and it will be seen from his letter, which is given below, that we shall have an opportunity of beholding what is, perhaps, the most artistic and finished enamelled portrait ever produced in any part of the world.

The portrait will be exhibited at the establishment of Messrs. James S. Earle & Sons, No. 816 Chesnut street, and will be thrown open to visitors on Friday, the 17th instant. Mr. Peabody's letter in reference to the matter reads as follows:—

NEW YORK, April 30, 1867.

To Hon. Morton McMichael, C. Cope, Esq., C. Macalester, Esq., and others, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note yesterday, requesting that I would permit you to take charge of the portrait of her Majesty Queen Victoria, which she has presented to me, and to place it on exhibition in the city of Philadelphia.

I am glad to be able to accede to your request, and therefore, will now place it in your hands, to exhibit as you think best; and as you propose that "the proceeds be applied to charitable objects," I beg to say that I believe no distribution of any benefit which might be derived from it could be more pleasing to the kind and benevolent heart of the Queen, than that one-half should be appropriated towards relief of the the suffering and destitute at the South, and the remaining half devoted to such charitable purposes in your own city as you may yourselves think proper.

With this suggestion, gentlemen, I will place the portrait in your hands, and have it transported to you during the present week. It has as yet been seen only by a few of the leading citizens of this city, who have called for the purpose at the house of the friends with whom I am staying.

I have no directions to give in regard to its exhibition, as I am sure you will take every precaution in the care of it, while it remains in your hands, to secure from the possibility of injury the memento which, aside from its artistic merit and intrinsic value, I must ever prize so highly from the associations with which it is connected.

You will, therefore, after exhibition, retain the portrait, subject to my future instructions.

Respectfully and truly,
GEORGE PEABODY.

A "FAIR" TIME AT NORRISTOWN.—On the 6th and 7th of June next the spring exhibition of the East Pennsylvania Agricultural Society will be held at Norristown, on the permanent grounds of the Society. It is expected that the collection of stock and agricultural implements, as well as of other objects of great interest to the farming portion of our population, will be complete, and well worth seeing. There will also be several contests between horses of note in the trotting world, there being nine different premiums to be competed for in this department.

During the progress of the Fair the ladies of the Montgomery County Soldiers' Monument Association will hold a Fair for the sale of useful and fancy articles in the main building of the Agricultural Society, which will add considerably to the other attractions of the occasion. The proceeds of this Fair will be appropriated to the Monument fund, and as soon as its proportions will justify the measure, it is the intention of the Association to erect an appropriate monument, on which will be inscribed the names of all the Montgomery county soldiers who perished in the war for the preservation of the Union.

AN ATTEMPTED LARCENY.—William Hackett invited James McCoy to step into a saloon at Twenty-third and Callowhill streets, and partake of the "ardent." This being done, Hackett inquired of the lady bartender whether or not she could change a $20 note. She thought she could, and stepped up stairs to get the desired amount. Coming down, she caught Master Hackett with his arm stretched over the counter and his hand in close proximity to the money-drawer. She screamed out that she was being robbed, and in doing so dropped her pocket-book, containing $40, upon the floor. Hackett, with an innocent mien, averred not, and while looking steadily at the lady, also stooped down and laid hold of the pocket-book, and clapped it under his arm. This action was detected, and the lady calling out to her husband, who was near by, Hackett was arrested and handed over to Officer Francis, who took him before Alderman Pancoast, who committed him.

COLLECTING MONEY UNAUTHORIZED.—Yesterday afternoon a man named William Miller was arrested at Fortieth and Market streets, for collecting money on false pretenses. He represented himself as having been authorized to collect money to defray the burial expenses of William Howard Coyle, who met with such a distressing death on the way to the fire yesterday morning. He (Miller) had in his possession a paper drawn up by himself, stating that "We, the undersigned, etc.," and had a number of names attached for subscriptions. Inquiry into this transaction developed its spurious nature. He was arrested, and committed by Alderman Allen to await a further investigation.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have been presented (from Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street) with all of the latest received English magazines and illustrated newspapers.

Hon. Leonard Myers has our thanks for the "Acts and Resolutions of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses of the United States," recently issued from the Government Printing Office.

Mr. J. Teal, Purser of the steamer Wyoming, has again put us under obligations for files of late Savannah papers.

M'me Adelaide Ristori, Countess del Grillo, has had forwarded to us a neat souvenir of her visit to America, which is very acceptable.

AN INGATHERING OF STREET WALKERS.—Some time since a note was sent to Lieutenant Connelly, of the Fifth Police District, containing complaints of the annoyance caused in the neighborhood of Spruce, between Eighth and Ninth streets, caused by all manner of disorderly persons. Last evening the Lieutenant despatched a sergeant and posse of men to that vicinity, who, in the shortest possible time, gathered together, and escorted to the cells of the Station House, nineteen inveterate street-walkers, of both sexes, of all colors, creeds, and classes. This quick work, which effectually cleaned out that neighborhood of such characters, deserves a word of praise.

CREATING A DISTURBANCE.—Thomas Weir, while visiting at a lady's house in Girard avenue, near Thirteenth, last evening, became angry at some trivial affair, is alleged to have used very bad language, and threatened the general destruction of the domicile and its contents. In fact, he trespassed upon the premises, and acted disorderly, which led to his arrest, and he was committed by Alderman Fitch in default of $1000 bail.

A KNOCK-DOWN.—Thomas McConnell was on Richmond street yesterday afternoon. Passing an old colored man, who was peacfully making his way along, he, without any provocation, but merely to gratify his own wishes, knocked the latter down. Thomas, for this display, was taken in charge, marched to the Station House, appeared before Alderman Clouds this morning, and was committed in default of $1000 bail.

A SUICIDAL ATTEMPT.—J. Wonderly, who resides at No. 1424 Frankford road, has for some time, so it is said, been laboring under a fit of melancholy. About 2 o'clock this morning] he attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, using as the instrument of his destruction a case knife. The result was that he caused a deep and ragged gash in his throat, which will result fatally, it is thought.

INTERFERING.—George Jarrett this morning interfered with the clerk of the market, at Girard avenue and Sixth street, while the latter was fulfilling his duties. Officer O. Howard took him in custody, and at a hearing this morning, before Alderman Fitch, Jarrett was held in $800 bail to answer at court.

LARCENY OF MONEY.—Daniel Maginnis, whose residence is at Fifth and Girard avenue, was arrested at that place on a warrant issued by Alderman Toland, for an alleged larceny of money. He was held in $800 bail to answer.

DEAD INFANTS.—The Coroner was notified yesterday that, in the vicinity of Passyunk road and Broad street, there was a box containing two dead infants. Suspicions are that there has been foul work.

AN ASSAULT.—John Ellis was arrested at Sixth and Chesnut streets, yesterday afternoon, for assault and batery on a citizen. Alderman Williams held him to answer.

FIRE ON FRONT STREET THIS MORNING—DAMAGE ABOUT $30,000.—An alarm of fire was struck this morning about 5 o'clock, in the vicinity of Front and Dock streets. Soon after flames were discovered issuing from the second story of the large brick building, No. 216 South Front street.

The steamers were soon on hand, and partly by the strenuous exertions of the firemen, and partly owing to the heavy wooden partition which surrounded the room, the conflagration was confined to the second-story entirely.

Had the flames spread from this one apartment, a most destructive and disastrous fire would have been the result, as the warehouse adjoining was filled with high wines, liquors, and other very combustible articles.

The cause of the fire has not yet been definitely ascertained; but from the appearance of the charred ceiling, walls, and other indications, it is believed to have been the result of a gas explosion—the gas escaping from the pipe and coming in contact with the lights in the office of Neal & McBride, back of the second story, which was kept burning throughout the night.

The building is owned by Mr. Jesse Godley, and is damaged by water and fire to the amount of $2000. There is an insurance upon the building in the Franklin Insurance Company of $2500.

Messrs. Fuguet & Sons, who occupied the entire first floor, suffer severely by the damage done their stock by water, which was thrown into the building, perfectly saturating the larger portion of their stock. They had on hand an assortment of the finest brands of imported cigars, valued at about $100,000, on which they estimate a loss of 30 per cent.

They are insured for $55,000, divided among the State of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Fire, American, North America, and Enterprise Insurance Companies of this city.

The three upper stories are occupied by Messrs. Neal & McBride, wholesale and retail dealers in the finest of liquors. Inasmuch as the fire was confined to this part of the room, the damage to the stock is great, estimated at $12,000, caused by fire, water, and smoke, the latter probably doing the greater damage to the liquors.

They have an insurance of $10,000 in the Fire Association. The cellar, used as a bonded warehouse, was stocked with a quantity of sugar, owned by Watson & Sons. Their loss, amounting to about $1000, is fully covered in the Liverpool, London, and Union Mutual Companies.

HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER PHILLIPS—The case of John Monroe & Co. was heard before United States Commissioner Phillips at noon to-day.

Mr. James J. Brooks testified as follows:—On Saturday, May 11, I visited the distillery of John Monroe & Co., situated at Broad and Cumberland streets, while there I saw parties in the act of loading a wagon with spirits; I subsequently saw the wagon leave the distillery with four barrels of spirits on it, which were taken to No. 206 N. Sixth street; at that place I examined marks on the barrels and found they had been inspected March 29, 1865, by John Hill; they were numbered 21, 22, 23, and 24; I visited the office of the Collector of the Fourth District, and there ascertained that John Monroe & Co., according to their records, had entered nine barrels of spirits at different periods, numbered from 1 to 9; I was assured by the officers of the District that no such numbers as 21, 22, 23, and 24 had been entered, the highest number being 9. Believing, from this information, that fraud had been committed, and in accordance with my instructions from Washington, I caused John Monroe, as proprietor of the distillery, and Mr. Gillespie, whom I had seen in the distillery and riding in the wagon that conveyed the liquor, to be arrested.

Mr. John G. Smith being sworn, said:—I reside in the Twenty-fourth Ward, and am a clerk in the Assessors' Office of the Fourth District; on the 4th of April Mr. Hill handed me a certificate which he made in the office for four barrels of liquor, numbered 5, 6, 7, and 8; on the same day the same amount was withdrawn which was entered on our books, supposing it to be the same that had been entered; when inspectors of distilleries were first done away with, the duty fell on the general United States Inspector, which, in this case, was Mr. Hill; the first certificates filled by me were recorded different from Nos. 1 of different distilleries; I asked him why this was the case; he replied, he numbered bonds successively from each distiller, starting from the last number he had gauged.

Thomas F. Shewell sworn—I reside at No. 1114 Spring Garden street, and was acting Collector of the Fourth District on the 4th of March. A certificate of inspection, dated March 29, 1865, signed by Mr. Hill, was presented for barrels marked 21, 22, 23, and 24. Mr. Shewell stated he was not sufficiently acquainted with Mr. Hill's handwriting to say whether it was his signature, but thought it was. He found on looking on the margin of his record of April 4, that James Monroe had obtained a permit to remove from bond four barrels of whisky, numbered in the margin originally 21, 22, 23, and 24, but they were afterwards erased, and the numbers 5, 6, 7, and 8 placed over.

The affair undoubtedly being a mistake of Mr. Hill's, and no intent of fraud being proved, the parties were discharged.

THE MORRIS AND TASKER SCHOOLS—DEDICATORY EXERCISES THIS AFTERNOON.—The new Morris and Tasker Primary School Houses are now completed, and pupils will be received in both to-morrow, the 16th instant. This afternoon, at half-past 2 o'clock, the dedicatory exercises will take place at the Tasker School, at the southeast corner of Ninth and Tasker streets. The ceremonies will be opened with prayer by Thomas Tasker, Sr., Esq., after which there will be appropriate addresses by the Honorable Morton McMichael, Edward Shippen, Esq. (President of the Board of Control), and other gentlemen. The addresses will be interspersed with singing by the school children, under the direction of Professor Wheaton, their instructor; and altogether the affair promises to be one of great interest.

The new Tasker School House, which is to be thus dedicated, is a handsome and substantial structure of brick, two stories in height, with a front of 74 feet and a depth of 45 feet. On the first floor there are five elegant school rooms, two of which are 23 by 25 feet in dimensions each, two others being 22 by 26 feet, and the central one in the rear 22 by 30 feet.

The Morris School House is located at Morris City, above Fairmount, in the Twentieth School Section, and is likewise two stories in height, with pleasing exterior. It has a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 101 feet. On the first floor there is a large central school-room, 25 by 55 feet, with four class-rooms, two on either side, each of which is 21 by 26 feet.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The following real estate was offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James M. Freeman, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

Two-story brick dwelling, No. 1014 N. Fourth street, 15 to 20 feet front by 74 to 84½ feet deep; clear	$3000
Dwelling, No. 953 Lawrence street, 17 by 52 feet	Not sold.
No. 955 Lawrence street—a three-story brick dwelling, 15 by 52 feet	Not sold.
Nos. 956 and 958 Leithgow street—two three-story brick dwellings, 15 by 58 feet	Not sold.
No. 960 Leithgow street—three-story brick dwelling, 20 by 46 feet	Not sold.
Dwelling, No. 953 Leithgow street—a three-story frame, 12½ by 46⅔ feet	Not sold.
No. 955 Leithgow street, 11 by 45½ feet	Not sold.
No. 957 Leithgow street, 17½ by 45¾ feet	Not sold.
No. 959 Leithgow street, 16 by 43¾ feet	Not sold.
No. 9·3 Leithgow street—a three-story brick dwelling, 15 by 35 feet	Not sold.
Court houses, Duponceau street—the third interest in 12 court houses (known as Randall's court)	$2550
No. 437 Christian street—a two-story frame house, 16 by 67½ feet, 24½ feet wide in the rear	$1625
Germantown—a lot, corner of Penn street, Stanton avenue and Chew street	$1900

SHORT MEASURE.—Felix Fisler, a Jerseyman, was arrested this morning for selling potatoes in a short bushel measure. Mr. George W. Shaffer, sealer of weights and measures, informed him of the fact, and advised him to have it corrected, but he paid no attention to it, and Mr. Shaffer subsequently had him arrested, and taken before Alderman Beitler, where it was ascertained that the measure had not been inspected since 1865. He admitted it had not been stamped since 1865, but denied that the measure had been altered, but the hoops around it had been driven up, clearly proving it, and on testing it, it was found an inch short. The Alderman fined him $10, the amount prescribed by law.

STREET LOUNGING.—A batch of twenty-one young girls was before Alderman Swift this morning, on charge of street lounging and improper behavior. They were put under bail to keep the peace.

WE ARE SELLING

Men's Cassimere Suits, all-wool, as low as	$10·00
" " " better for	12·00
" " " "	15·00
Boys' " " all-wool, as low as	5·00
" " " better for	7·00

These are all good, serviceable garments, well adapted to ordinary or business wear. Advancing from these, we have all grades and prices up to the finest and best of French and English fabrics, surpassed by none in the city in style and fit, and made with especial care by the best workmen in the city. Notwithstanding large and rapid sales, our stock is kept full and complete by large daily additions of fresh goods—introducing all new styles as they appear.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
Philadelphia,
and
No. 600 Broadway, New York.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Victim of debility, who is responsible for your feebleness? Not yourself, you will say, for you've done all you could to cure it. That's a mistake on your part.

You haven't tried HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Gloomy dyspeptic, with an uneasy stomach and a world-weary face, of course you don't think yourself responsible for your own torments. But you are. It is easy to see from your condition that

You haven't tried HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Bilious sufferer, it is not your fault, you think, that your symptoms grow worse day by day. Blue pill doesn't do you any good. Very likely. But you can be brought round for all that.

Why haven't you tried HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Friend, on whom Fever and Ague alternately blows hot and cold, and whose brain seems to be bursting with the effects of some powerful drug, do you assume the responsibility? Oh, no! You've taken piles of quinine, and all the regulation medicines. What could you do more? One thing more—the very thing that would have exempted you from all the pangs that now rack you.

You have never tried HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Nervous invalid, what have you to say? You plead that you have taken all the nervines of the pharmacopœia. If they have done you no good, it is not your fault. You are not responsible. Wrong, all wrong. You have, in reality, nobody to blame but yourself.

Why haven't you tried HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

For all the above-named complaints, the Bitters are absolute specifics.

G. S. C. E.

AN unusually large and choice stock of Clothing for spring wear is exhibited by the G. S. C. E. at the present time. We have taken much pains in selecting styles, and in the getting up of our garments this season, and are able to offer to our patrons and the public generally an assortment of Walking Coats, Morning and Evening Coats, Sacks, Spring Overcoats, Vests and Pants of every grade, equal in style, make and finish to the best customer work, and of course at *much lower prices.*

For those who prefer to have their Clothing made to order, we have a custom department, in charge of cutters whose skill and taste are unexcelled, and supplied with an elegant variety of piece goods of all descriptions. We invite an early call. PERRY & Co.,
Star Clothing Emporium,
No. 609 Chesnut street, above Sixth.

THE NEW GRAND SQUARE CHICKERING PIANO.—The notice of the musical public is invited to these splendid new scale three-stringed instruments, which have just been introduced. Rivalling in power, beauty, and delicacy of musical tone, and in sympathetic and enduring mechanism, the recognized perfection of the unequalled grand pianos, they have at once secured the universal approbation of musicians and all lovers of the art. WILLIAM H. DUTTON, No. 914 Chesnut street. Entrance, Art Gallery.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We would call the attention of the public to the following list of new crop Coffees, of the finest brands, for sale at *greatly reduced prices,* by William L. Maddock & Co., No. 115 S. Third street:—Pure Old Government Java, Pure Old Aromatic Mocha, Pure Old African, Pure Old Sierra Leone, Pure Old White Jamaica, Pure Old White Laguayra, Pure Old Maracaibo. An immense stock of fine Groceries constantly on hand.

WM. L. MADDOCK & Co.,
No. 115 S. Third street.

REIMER & Co., No. 624 Arch street, manufacturers of Looking Glasses and Picture Frames, would call the attention of the public to their own peculiar method of ornamenting. Their ornaments are of metal, of beautiful design, and have an advantage over the old composition ornaments, that of being imperishable. Manufacturing these ornaments ourselves, we can offer them at a low figure. The trade supplied at a discount.

SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.—The special attention of the trade is called to the large and attractive sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, May 16, commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

TO PRESERVE THE HAIR, stimulate its growth, and render it soft and glossy, use Jayne's Hair Tonic. This unequalled dressing for the hair being free from all deleterious substances, exercises a beneficial influence on the scalp, freeing it from scurf and dandruff, and in most cases causing new hair to grow on heads that have been bald. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street.

NEW METHOD OF SMOKING TOBACCO."—"The American Smoking Casket." Smoke drawn *up* through the tobacco, not *down*, as in ordinary pipes. No nicotin. No gumming of the bowl. Can be replenished while smoking. Entirely safe. No danger from sparks. Not only a pipe, but a cigar-holder. Sold as low as other pipes. Sold everywhere.

P. A. SNELL & Co., General Agents,
No. 125 South Third street.

B. T. BABBITT's Pure Concentrated Potash, or the Ready Soap Maker, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at the Agency.

HENRY C. KELLOGG,
S. W. cor. Water and Chesnut streets.

All parties are legally privileged to sell Babbitt's Ready Soap Maker, and will be protected.

A REFRIGERATOR that is not thoroughly ventilating is a nuisance. Schooley's American Refrigerator is warranted to keep sweet and free from foul odors, if properly managed. Manufactured by E. S. Farson & Co., No. 220 Dock street.

PERSONS wishing to contribute to sale of paintings to take place at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, during the coming week, must have them on the premises on or before Saturday next, 18th inst.

IF you are in want of Spring Clothing, call at Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental. Either ready-made or made to order, the best goods at the lowest prices.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.

J. S. LASH & Co.

BUY YOUR HATS from Bourne, No. 40 North Sixth street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

SIXTY DIFFERENT PATTERNS.—
Fancy Shirts. McIntire & Brother,
Fancy Shirts. McIntire & Brother,
Fancy Shirts. McIntire & Brother,
Manufactory, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,
PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS,
No. 641 NORTH NINTH STREET,
At Wholesale Only [5 10 5p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. Call and examine the largest assortment of HATS and CAPS in the city for Spring. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures. 5 4 5p

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS FOR SPRING—The greatest variety, and at reduced prices, at McCALLA'S,
Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT,
Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5ptf

THIRD EDITION

Ship News.

By the Atlantic Cable.

FALMOUTH, May 15.—The ship Ivanhoe, Captain Chestney, sailed from this port to-day for San Francisco.

From Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, May 15.—The rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, were broken into last night, and a sum of $300 stolen therefrom. There is reason to suppose that the robbery was perpetrated by some one or more of the members.

During the thunder storm on Monday night, the steamer Ann Eliza, lying at the foot of India street, was struck by lightning. The electric fluid passed down the foremast, shattering it to pieces and injuring the deck.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Cotton firm at 28@28½c. Flour dull and advanced 10@20c.; 5000 bbls. sold; State, $11·25@14·50; Ohio, $13·75@16; Western, $11·25@14·25, Southern, $13·65@18·75. Wheat dull and declined 2@3c.; quotations nominal. Corn active, and advanced 3@4c.; 5000 bush. sold; mixed Western, $1·15@1·17. Oats active and declined 1@2c.; 12,000 bush. sold; State, 89c.; Western, 80@83c. Rye firmer; 7300 bush. sold at $1·64@1·70. Provisions quiet and dull. New Mess Pork, $23·15. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, May 15.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling uplands, 27c. Coffee steady. Sugar firm at 10½@10¾c. for refining qualities. Flour—Market favors buyers; Western spring extra $13·25. Wheat quiet; Maryland red $3·35. Corn dull and lower; Maryland mixed $1·06@1·08; yellow $1·10@1·12; mixed Western $1·12; pure yellow $1·09@1·10. Oats 77@81c., as to quality. Rye $1·40. Provisions dull. Bulk meats from Shoulders, 9c.; Sides, 10½c.; Ribbed Sides, 10¾c. Mess Pork, $23·75. Lard, 13c. for city, and 13¼c. for Western. Whisky in bond, $2·30@2·31.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LEIS HOMICIDE.

Continued from the Second Edition.

In the law Thomas Leis had his best friend. Had false witnesses been brought to Court, they would have been sent away. Had George Eller been proven guilty, he would have been punished by years, and years, and years of imprisonment; and the stain would have been washed from the family of Thomas Leis, as much as anything on earth could have done it.

It may be and is the impulse of human nature to take the life of any one who should bring such disgrace upon his family, but it is not the law of Pennsylvania. It is our impulse, but the law is wiser than that. Thomas Leis carefully weighed all these things and deliberately sent George Eller to an untimely grave, and it is to be feared that the verdict must be that this man was sane when he killed Eller, and that that killing was murder.

Pressing the jury to a calm and cool consideration of the case, Mr. Mann concluded his remarks.

ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENSE.

Gustavus Remak, Esq., then followed for the defendant. He stated that he was no stranger to trials of this kind; he fully felt the responsibility that devolved upon himself and colleagues as counsel for the prisoner. This case could be no more touchingly detailed by the most eloquent than by the humble and honest witnesses. This was a case that appealed to the heart and mind, and upon which volumes could be written, upon which orations could be delivered. And if his duty to the public did not prevent there could be no better counsel for the prisoner than the District Attorney, for his heart was in the right place. But, notwithstanding, he had in his son placed his own flesh and blood upon the outside of the bar to aid in the prisoner's defense, showing that he believed in his heart that Thomas Leis was innocent, and should have a quick and true deliverance.

That happy home of Thomas Leis had been eloquently and truly depicted. It was not overwrought. The prisoner has been traced through his peaceful life, from childhood up to this heart-breaking calamity, and he has been shown to be one whom the best might be proud to take by the hand, and call him the best, the most noble of God's work, an honest man.

This best of husbands, most loving father, and this law-abiding citizen, is before you to be tried upon the charge of the gravest crime known to the law—here to be tried for his life. How did he fall? It has been shown how the great Dr. Webster fell. But how did such a man as the prisoner has been proven fall so low as to shoot a man in the very sanctuary of justice, before Justice herself?

The law says that where a man of previous uniform good character, one who has led a life of honesty and sobriety, or whose previous life has been irreproachable, suddenly changes and commits a deed of blood; when a woman of Christian bearing and purity suddenly gives way to lasciviousness; when a man of remarkably economical habits becomes at once profligate; when a kind, affectionate man becomes rude and violent to those most dear to him, then it is to be considered how far this sudden change is an evidence of insanity. Had that law been written for the case of Thomas Leis, it could not fit better.

Mr. Remak was here interrupted by the adjournment of the court until 3 o'clock.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster—T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney Prosecuting Officer.—Statem Boyle pleaded guilty to the larceny of eight pounds of meat, valued at $1·60, the property of D. Bates.

Mary A. Derlin was charged with the larceny of a dress, a skirt, and a gold stud, valued at $31, the property of Mary Haney. Verdict, guilty.

Mrs. Anna Hall was charged with keeping a disorderly house, and selling liquor without a license. On trial.

In the case of William T. Glover, who is charged with the larceny of $6569·31 from Decoursey, Hamilton & Evans, and who was arrested in February last, and placed under bonds of $10,000 to answer at Court, John C. Bullitt, Esq., asked for a forfeiture of the bond, as the defendant did not make his appearance.

The matter was postponed a week.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Leaming vs. Moffly & Bodine. A feigned issue. No defense. Verdict for plaintiffs.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Henry B. Fussell and Maria D. Fussell, in right of the said Maria, vs. Rufus Bicknell. Special verdict for plaintiff.

The First National Bank of Franklin vs. Evan Morris. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $5385·11.

Angela Lechler vs. Charles Ash and George Lechler. An ejectment case. On trial.

MARRIED.

LYONS—VOORHES.—On Monday evening, the 13th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 624 Wharton street, by the Rev. Mr. Fisher, Mr. WILLIAM G. LYONS to Miss ANNIE H. VOORHES, both of this city.

WELDON—BAKER.—On Monday, May 13, at Odessa, Del., by Rev. G. A. Phoebus, J. V. WELDON, of Philadelphia, to G. EMMA BAKER, of Odessa. No cards.

DIED.

BASSETT.—On Third-day evening, the 14th instant, MARGARET E. BASSETT, wife of Josiah Bassett, Jr., and youngest daughter of Jesse W. and Elizabeth Newport.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. *

CAFFEE.—On Monday morning, May 13, WARD J. CAFFEE, in the 37th year of his age.

The friends of the family, the officers and members of Lodge No. 51, A. Y. M., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 314 S. Fifteenth street, on Thursday morning, the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mt. Vernon Cemetery. **

McLEAN.—On the 13th instant, CHARLES DALRYMPLE McLEAN, after a short illness, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, William McLean, No. 1502 Poplar street, on Thursday at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. **

ORNE.—On the 14th instant, after a short illness, HERMON ORNE, in the 65th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1326 Poplar street. *

TOWNSEND.—On the morning of the 13th instant, of consumption, SARAH R. TOWNSEND, wife of George N. Townsend, and daughter of Christian R. Faunce, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 237 S. Sixth street, below Walnut, on Friday afternoon, the 17th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

ENAMELLED IRON PIE PLATES HAVE the cleanliness of crockery without its liability to be broken. Bottom crusts are more nicely baked upon those entirely of metal. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

BRADE'S PATENT RIVETED BACK AND and other makes of Grass Hooks, Lawn and Grass Scythes, Snaths, Whetstones, Hay and Garden Rakes, and Scuffling Hoes, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE, CUTlery, and Tools, may be found at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Manufacturer of
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street,
4 17 2m5p Philadelphia.

DR. WISHART.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

1st. *A constant pain or uneasiness in the pit of the Stomach*—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon the undigested food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2d. *Flatulence and Acidity.*—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3d. *Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.*—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of a pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4th. *Gloom and Depression of Spirits.*—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5th. *Diarrhœa.*—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and of course gives no strength to the system.

6th. *Pains in all Parts of the System*—Arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation; the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and a furred tongue.

7th. *Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.*—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but Dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8th. *Cough.*—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9th. *Want of Sleep.*—A very distressing symptom, resulting from mental derangements.

10th. *Symptoms of External Relation.*—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11th. *Vomiting.*—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12th. *Dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking.*—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicines; but if neglected are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13th. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient, if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which becomes contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspepsia, who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly forbode loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicine.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds of thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspepsia. They try this physician and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a perfect cure in every case, no matter if it be twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price of Pills, One Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.
Office and Store No. 10 N. Second street,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. of America.

If you are not sick, send this circular to your friend that is sick, and God will bless you.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure.

CAUTION.

Whereas, Base and designing men, regardless of the lives of the sick, and with a view solely to their own pockets, are making and vending a spurious article worse than useless—representing it as my Pine Tree Cordial, copying, in some cases, my labels and bottles, with slight variation to protect them from the law, the subscriber has been induced as a protection to the public, to punish a fac-simile of his bottles as last patented by the United States Government; and hereby cautions all persons who value their health and life against purchasing any of the many preparations offered for sale as Tar Cordial, unless my name and a Pine Tree is blown on the bottle; all others being a wicked imposition to deceive the suffering and fleece them of their money, regardless of consequences.

The genuine Pine Tree Tar Cordial is made by a process and of ingredients known only to myself, which secret has never been divulged; and any and all persons claiming to make my Pine Tree Tar Cordial are but vile impostors.

L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 10 North Second street, west side,
Philadelphia.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. [3 27 wsm4

FOURTH EDITION

MEXICO.

Reported Imperial Victories.

Maximilian at the Capital.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The steamer Columbia has arrived, with Havana dates of the 11th.

Imperial reports from Vera Cruz say that the Liberals have been repulsed at Queretaro and were being driven towards San Luis Potosi by Miramon, who had sent 3000 men to relieve the city of Mexico.

The wounding and death of Miramon is positively denied.

Maximilian again proposes a Congress to confirm him, or appoint a chief to whom he will resign the power.

The Havana *Diario* has a letter stating that Maximilian arrived in the city of Mexico at the head of 8000 men.

Although Porfirio Diaz had several pieces of artillery, he had been prevented by the Imperialists from planting a single battery on the Guadaloupe causeway.

On the arrival of Maximilian battle was given to Diaz, and he was completely defeated, losing all his artillery and 1500 prisoners, who were immediately incorporated into the Imperial army.

General Alvarez, owing to the execution of the Imperial prisoners at Puebla, withdrew his command from Vera Cruz by the steamer, bringing them from Diaz, and will disband them.

Passengers from Vera Cruz by the steamer bringing this news pronounce it all false, except that Miramon has not been killed.

A gentleman who left the City of Mexico April 21, is certain that no one left for Vera Cruz after that date; that Marquez had about seven thousand troops, and was closely besieged by Diaz with eleven thousand cavalry, and that no battle had been fought for some time; that Marquez had abandoned Tacubaya and Chepultepec; that the aqueducts supplying the City of Mexico with water were cut, and no food entered the city. The city was supplied with water from artesian wells. On the 28th, Queretaro was more closely besieged than ever, and the garrison having no shot, were firing stones.

The death of General Baranda and Commandante Ariza, from wounds received in defending Vera Cruz, is announced.

The diary of the siege of Vera Cruz, published by the newspapers, has been stopped by order of the Imperial authorities.

Several murders have occurred in Havana, committed by a roving band of assassins, of whom forty or fifty have been captured. The finances of the city have not improved; several failures have occurred and more are expected.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Plan of his Future Movements—No Prospect of a Trial, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Jeff. Davis, on arriving at New York, will be the guest of his counsel, Charles O'Conor, at his suburban residence. From there he will proceed to Canada to get his children, and will then return via Fortress Monroe, where Mrs. Davis will join him, and proceed to his home in Mississippi. There seems to be not the slightest expectation that he will ever be brought to trial.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 15

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$800 City 6s, Old......... 97⅞	1 sh Penna R........... 71¾
$3100 do..Old...b5.. 97⅞	100 sh Reading.....b30.. 51·81
100 sh Butler Coal..s5.. 10	100 do.........c.. 51¾
500 sh Cata Pf.......b30.. 27¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 5-20's '64...rg.......105¾	$3000 Mor C l m 6s...... 90¾
$1000 do...'62.........106¼	$2000 Del Div Bds....... 86
$400 City 6s, New.......102¾	100 sh Phil & E....b10.. 18¾
$900 do. New......102¾	

A FURNISHED HOUSE AT CHESNUT HILL TO RENT. Near the Depot. Address "Chesnut Hill," Box 1258, Post Office. 5 15 3t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 2 8 5p}

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7}5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after MONDAY, April 1, 1867, the Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., run ing through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11} HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
On and after MONDAY, April 1, 1867, Trains will leave as follows:—

WEST CHESTER TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, from Depot Thirty first and Market streets, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·25, and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take trains leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH. THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 1 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of five carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information apply to WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1} No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philada.

THE TRAITOR CHIEF AT LARGE.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Our telegraphic columns yesterday announced that Jefferson Davis, instead of being put to the experience of a turn in Libby Prison, where, in the days of his treason, he tortured to death men better than himself, has been suffered to go at large, without even the form of a legal inquiry into his conduct. The clause of the Constitution which defines treason against the country, and the laws of Congress which prescribe the proper punishment of treason, are made a dead letter. For all that appears, the crime of treason is henceforth as safe to commit in the United States as peculation is in New York city. This is the construction which is forced upon the case by the fact that the first use which the bonded traitor purposes to make of his enlargement is to go at once to a foreign country, beyond the reach of our laws. It would be some satisfaction if we should find that he has himself a sufficient comprehension of what is due to his country's laws to remain beyond their reach, thus making the only atonement now in his power by a voluntary exile. It might make a better inheritance for his posterity, if he should leave behind him this testimony to the criminality of treason and the sacredness of law.

As he leaves the country with the connivance of his bondsmen, it is plain that they consider the bailment a mere matter of form—a farce—and that they have no expectation of being called upon to pay the hundred thousand dollars, as the ransom of a traitor. Their desire to sign the bond is only for the sake of having their names enrolled for posterity as those who gladly did all in their power to procure his exemption from the penalty of the law. Let them have their reward.

To Mr. Greeley was accorded the proud satisfaction of putting his name at the head of the list of bondsmen. He doubtless looks upon it as the culmination of his long-continued efforts in behalf of the Rebellion. It will compensate all his disappointments in regard to the payment for the slaves, the surrender of the South to the Rebellion, the peace negotiations in Canada, the permanent recognition of the Government at Richmond. He could not do what he would, but he has gladly done what he could. He has at least preserved his consistency to the end. If he could not compass the overthrow of law by the force of the Rebels, he has achieved its practical abrogation by the voluntary act of our own officials. We will not rob him of his laurels, nor anticipate the verdict of posterity as to his merits.

Mr. Davis, as we must now call him, is to take a "progress" through the North, in the enjoyment of his freedom, and doubtless under the escort of his Northern friends, his bondsmen, and others. The hand-shakings, the congratulations, the triumphant cheers by which he was surrounded at Richmond, as he stepped forth from the custody of the law, are to be repeated, we suppose, at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. And the sky overhead shall echo to all nations the proclamation that

"Thus it shall be done to the man whom the United States advance to honor for his treason."

THE CHAMELEON.

CHANGES OF COLOR AND MANNER OF TAKING FOOD.

Mr. Couch, an English naturalist, had excellent opportunities for observing the changes of color and modes of taking food in the chameleon. The one in his possession measured ten inches in length, of which the tail was four and a half inches. Its eyes were black and lively, and the pupil deeply seated in a hole scarcely larger than would be made with a pin.

The movement of each eye was independent of the opposite, and they were rarely directed at one object except when the creature was intent on seizing prey. The movements were very slow and deliberate, especially when on the ground. Its color was subject to continual change, but if a creature that rarely retains the same hue for ten minutes together can be said to possess one which may be termed its own, it was dusky brown, or almost black, nearly approaching to the darkness of soot. The light was of more importance to it than the heat, and when basking in the sun, even the mouth was opened to receive the influence. A dingy black was its common color when thus enjoying itself.

Both sides did not always adopt the same colors, for while the one towards the light was sometimes a dark-brown, the other side would perhaps be light-yellow, with white spots. On one occasion, when the stick on which it rested was touched gently, without waking it, it became instantly covered all over with minute brown spots. On another, when the color was altogether yellow, a book was held so as to cast a shade on the anterior part of the body, while a candle was held within four inches of the hindmost portion; and then presently the illuminated part changed to a light brown, while the shaded portion remained as before, and when the screen was removed the exact limit of the shade was visible.

The general belief in its faculty to live without food or drink, and to subsist wholly upon air, was proved to be incorrect. It required water about once in a fortnight, and was very fond of flies. It not only took all that came in its way, but would seize them as fast as children would bring them; and it even became so familiar with the act as to take them repeatedly from the hand. It was thus easy to measure the distance to which it was able to dart its tongue in seizing its prey, which was found to be six inches—or rather more than the length of its body. The fly would adhere to the tongue by means of a tenacious mucus with which it was covered. On the approach of cold weather its activity was greatly lessened, and it slept a greater portion of the time. The sunshine would always reanimate it, but artificial heat produced little effect. Its color was varied, and when at last it was found dead, the general hue of its surface was dark.

AUSTRIAN COURT ETIQUETTE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—A very curious regulation of the Chamberlain's office, bearing date 1624, touching the conduct to be observed by cadets who were invited to dine with an Austrian Archduke, runs as follows:—

His Imperial and Royal Highness having deigned to invite several officers to dine at his table, and having had frequent opportunities of observing that the greater part of these officers behaved with the strictest courtesy and good breeding towards each other, and generally conducted themselves like true and worthy cavaliers, nevertheless deems it advisable that the less experienced cadets should have their attention directed to the following code of regulations:—

1. To present their respects to his Imperial and Royal Highness on their arrival; to come neatly dressed, coat and boots, and not enter the room in a half-drunken condition.
2. At table they are not to tilt up their chairs or rock themselves therein, nor stretch their legs at full length.
3. Nor drink at each mouthful, for if they do, they will get tipsy too soon; nor empty the goblet to the extent of more than one-half after each dish, and they should wipe the mouth and mustaches in a cleanly manner.
4. Neither are they to thrust their hands into the dishes, nor to throw the bones under the table.
5. Nor to lick their fingers, nor to expectorate in their plates, nor to wipe their noses on the tablecloth.
6. Nor to drink so beastially as to fall from their chairs and make themselves incapable of walking straight.

—Marshal Forey is dangerously ill.

—General Moltke, who planned the famous eight-day campaign last year, has been appointed personal adjutant of the King of the Belgians during his Majesty's sojourn in Berlin.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—The third grand concert of the series for the benefit of the Masonic Asylum Fund of New York will be given Thursday evening, May 16. It will be one of the most pleasant affairs of the season. Among the distinguished artists to appear on that occasion we observe the following:—Mrs. Marie Abbot, soprano; Miss Agnes Perring, soprano; Miss Florence Rice, contralto; Mr. J. Ernest Perring, tenor; and Mr. Frederick Steins, baritone.

The programme arranged for the occasion is very attractive, embracing some beautiful ballads and many of the choice works of the greatest composers. Our readers should not forget that each ticket to the concert has attached a numbered coupon, guaranteeing the holder to a chance in one of the greatest distributions of real estate and valuable jewelry ever made in this country. This entire scheme is got up for a charitable purpose, and has received the sanction of Robert D. Holmes, M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York, of Free and Accepted Masons. Our readers will perceive that, by purchasing tickets for this concert, they will be enjoying a pleasure while conferring a blessing.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—As we predicted, the announcement that Mrs. F. W. Lander would consent to give her great historical impersonation of "Queen Elizabeth" at our splendid Opera House, is already creating quite a sensation. Mrs. Lander will appear in her great *role* on five evenings and one afternoon, commencing on Tuesday, the 21st instant. The sale of tickets for these performances will commence to-morrow morning at Trumpler's music store, Seventh and Chesnut streets, where seats may be secured for the entire engagement. Mrs. Lander has succeeded in drawing to her support some of the most distinguished artists of our city, and we have every reason to believe that the success of the enterprise is certain. The cast of the play will be found in another column.

MR. WOLFSOHN'S FAREWELL CONCERT.—This entertainment will take place at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. It will be one of the most brilliant affairs of the season. Mr. Wolfsohn will be assisted by M'me Gazzaniga, the famous Italian *prima donna assoluta*; Mr. Theodore Habelman, the favorite German tenor; Mr. Wenzell Kopta, the distinguished violinist, and the Mendelssohn Society, of Philadelphia, with their great chorus of three hundred voices. Tickets for this concert may be obtained at Trumpler's and at the Academy of Music. Seats may be secured without extra charge.

BENEFIT OF MR. CHARLES BARTON HILL.—The friends of this favorite young actor in Philadelphia have arranged a complimentary testimonial benefit, to be given at the Academy of Music, on next Wednesday afternoon, the 23d instant, for the purpose of replacing, in part, Mr. Hill's splendid wardrobe, destroyed by the fire at the Winter Garden Theatre, New York. Mr. Hill needs no special recommendation in this locality; and as the entertainment will be a most attractive one, we have no doubt that the Academy will be crowded on the occasion. Reserved seats may be obtained at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Performances here this week are given in aid of the fund for the relief of the starving people of the South. Miss Julia Daly appears this evening in two of her most popular characters, supported by all the company favorites. At the conclusion of each entertainment a number of valuable gifts will be distributed among the audience, including sets of cottage furniture, silver tea service, butter dishes, card baskets, and gold-band china tea service. The distribution is perfectly fair, and the names of the lucky ticket-holders on Monday night will be found in another column.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Susan Denin will appear this evening in Boucicault's thrilling drama of *Jeanie Deans*, founded on Sir Walter Scott's celebrated novel, entitled "The Heart of Mid-Lothian." Miss Denin's acting in her part is powerful, affecting, and artistic, and the applause each evening is gratefully awarded by large and fashionable audiences. Miss Denin is supported by Miss Annie Graham, Miss Effie Germon, and the favorites of the company.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—This establishment is given over to a carnival of fun, Mr. Dan Bryant appearing every evening in two of his favorite characters, in which he gives songs and dances, and is supported by the entire *corps dramatique* of the theatre. On Friday evening Mr. Bryant takes a benefit, when a glorious bill is promised.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The usual attractive entertainment will be given by the grand *corps de ballet* and Ethiopian and dramatic troupes this evening.

CONCERT HALL.—Mr. Charles Levi announces that Hartz, the illusionist, will commence a brief engagement next Monday evening, with matinees on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hartz is the only man who can perform successfully such tricks as the human head floating in the air, instantaneous growth of flowers, and the devil's hat. And we advise all who love fun and magic to go and see Hartz, the Illusionist.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—The Lubin Brothers appear this evening in their wonderful conjurations, including the beautiful *Anthropogiossi* and the *Lilliputian Family*. Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

THE FAMILY RESORT.—Carncross & Dixey's great star troupe of the world will appear in one of their Ethiopian *soirees* this evening, with new songs, dances, burlesques, and plantation scenes.

—A new caricaturist, by the name of Gill, has appeared in Paris. His drawings appear in *La Lune*. Under the French law of libel, few persons will venture to publish a caricature without the consent of the parties, lest they should be prosecuted for an attack upon the "consideration" due to every citizen. Accordingly, Gill's caricatures of Lachurd, Emile de Girardin, Jules Favre, etc., are accompanied by lithographed reproductions, which add greatly to the value of the pictures, of letters authorizing the publication of caricatures. *La Lune* lately applied to M. de Lamartine for permission to publish a caricature of him. The poet wrote the following answer, which seems to show an extraordinary sensitiveness:—

"However great my gratitude for the biographical article of which you speak, I cannot authorize in my person a travesty of the human face divine, which, although it might not offend the man, would be an offense against Nature, and turn humanity into derision. I have already told you, and I now repeat it, that my consent would be false magnanimity, which would countenance in regard to others a like outrage in the dignity of God's creatures. I will not be an accomplice of such a deed. I told you when you did me the honor to call upon me that my face was common property, just as the sun and the river; but that, such as it is, I will not voluntarily profane it, for it represents a man, and is a present from God.

Receive, etc., LAMARTINE.

P. S.—I fully authorize you to publish this letter.

—The most edifying reading at the "Hub" just now is the published returns of the incomes of "the solid men of Boston," in which, after all the deductions allowed by law, some names known beyond the periphery appear. Thus the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop returns an income of $7066; Harvey W. Parker, of the famous Parker House, $59,045; M. M. Ballou, once the publisher of the only illustrated weekly in Boston, and now a builder of fine stores, $14,335; Stephen N. Stockwell, manager of the Boston *Journal*, and possessor of an interest in its profits, $5180; Peleg W. Chandler, one of the ablest lawyers, and one of the proprietors of the *Daily Advertiser*, $26,090; Charles F. Dunbar, editor, and also one of the proprietors of the *Daily Advertiser*, $4125; Oliver Wendell Holmes, known to every lover and reader of American literature, $5594; E. P. Whipple, the essayist, $4300; James T. Fields, the poet and book publisher (Ticknor & Fields), $21,370; R. P. Dutton, the possessor of the old stand of Ticknor & Fields on Washington street, $8231; T. O. H. P. Burnham, of the antiquarian bookstore, $3951; Rev. A. A. Miner, $10,957; Rev. George W. Blagden, senior pastor of the Old South, $2976; Rev. Edward N. Kirk, $6157; Rev. Rollin H. Neale, $1427; Mayor Norcross, $55,403; Ex-Mayor Lincoln, $4090; Harvey Jewell, the leader of the House of Representatives, $8064; and Avery Plumer, one of the newly elected directors of the Western Railroad on the part of the State, $14,403.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PURE RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES

Especially imported for Private Use, and
Superior Qualities of Claret Wines
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.
A. WOYTT,
4 '81m NO. 328 WALNUT STREET.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI
"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER

SPANISH OLIVES.
THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF
Fine Spanish Olives,
For sale by the gallon, much below the cost o mportation, by
JAMES R. WEBB
8 14½ Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

LONDON BROWN STOUT
AND SCOTCH ALE,
In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7½rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHAMPAGNES,
HOCKS,
CLARETS,
SAUTERNES,
FAVORITE BRANDS, LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

BY RECENT ARRIVALS FROM LONDON
PORT WINES,
SHERRY WINES,
MADEIRA WINES,
VERY OLD BRANDIES
THE FINEST SELECTION.

OLD WHISKIES,
OLD WHISKIES,
SOME EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE LOTS.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
WINE MERCHANTS,
1 19 mwf6mrp NO. 1310 CHESNUT ST.

Old Rye Whiskies

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT
Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free
OLD RYE WHISKIES
Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.
ALSO,
Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,
DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866.
Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwf4m4p*

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf½ No. 724 MARKET Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA—EASTERN DISTRICT.
THEODORE GARRETSON vs. LESLEY G. MORROW. } January Term, 1867. No. 61. Fi. fa.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the above execution, will meet the parties interested at his office, No. 522 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, May 18, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

5 11 5t* CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Auditor.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE [illegible]RY, RAZORS, RAZOR ST[illegible] [illegible]ADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' [illegible]S, ETC., at
[illegible] V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
118 Three doors above Walnut.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, STEEL, AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, the following enumerated Iron, Steel, and Lumber will be sold at Public Auction, at LINCOLN DEPOT, under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster, commencing on MONDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M., to wit:—About

293,000 lbs	Flat Iron, from 1x⅞ to 4¼x½, assorted.
40,000 "	Nail Rod Iron.
130,000 "	Horseshoe Iron, light and heavy.
30,000 "	Hammered Iron, assorted.
400,000 "	Assorted Iron, all sizes
246,000 "	Round Iron, assorted from 3-16 to 2½ inches, all sizes.
114,000 "	Square Iron, assorted, from ⅜ to 2 inches, all sizes.
58,000 "	Round Iron, assorted, from 1 to 3½ inches, all sizes.
30,000 "	Hoop Iron, assorted, from ¾ to 1 inch, all sizes.
128,000 "	Spring Steel, assorted, from 1¼ to 2½ inches, all sizes.
15,000 "	American Blistered Steel.
180,000 feet	Oak Lumber, from 1 to 6 inches thick.
16,000 "	Hickory Lumber, from 2 to 4 inches thick.
40,000 "	Poplar Lumber, ⅝ inch thick.
421,468 "	Pine Scantling, 3x4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9; 12 to 18 feet long.

Wagonmakers, carbuilders, and others will find this a fine opportunity to replenish their stock, as the material is entirely new.

Transportation will be furnished to Sixth street wharf or the railroad depot, as purchasers may desire, and at their risk.

From 10 to 15 days will be allowed in which to remove the goods.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
5 14 16t Bvt. Brig. Gen., Depot Quarterm'r.

UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER'S STORES AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, a large lot of Quartermaster's Stores will be sold at Public Auction, at Lincoln Depot, commencing on WEDNESDAY, May 22, at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, A. Q. M., consisting in part of—

30 four-horse Army Wagons.
6 two-horse Army Wagons,
6 spring Army Wagons.
10 four-horse Scavenger Army Wagons.
10 Carts.
36 two-horse Ambulances.
115 sets Wheel Harness.
66 sets Lead Harness.
57 sets wheel Ambulance Harness.
57 Lead Harness.
153 McClellan Saddles.
251 Wagon Saddles.
141 B. S. Wagon Whips.
234 Halter Chains.
313 Buckets.
927 Gum Buckets.
291 Wagon Bridles.
66 Saddle Bags.
200 Saddle Blankets.
34 Office Desks.
23 Office Tables.
219 Office Coal Stoves.
26 Office Wood Stoves.
25 Portable Forges.
164 Smith's Forges.
3 Cooking Ranges, with fixtures.
10 Bath Tubs.
56 Doors.
15 Wheelbarrows.
Tools—Carpenter's, Saddler's, Blacksmith's, Tinner's.
345 yards Cocoa Matting.
1019 pounds assorted Rope.
4000 pounds Scrap Iron.
5000 pounds old Horse Shoes.
191 Window Sashes.

And a large lot of other articles.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will remove their goods within ten days from day of sale.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
5 9 11t] Bvt. Brig. Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 Girard street,
May 13, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Storehouse, HANOVER STREET WHARF, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, May 18, 1867, commencing at 12 o'clock M., a well-seasoned and selected assortment of Lumber, as follows:—

37,865 feet Oak Lumber.
8,528 feet Ash do.
51,017 feet Hickory do.

The above lumber is equal to the best in the market, and was specially selected for the manufacture of Army Wagons and Ambulances in 1861 and 1862, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Wheelwrights, Wagon, Ship, and House Builders are respectfully invited to attend this sale.

Terms of Sale—Cash in Government funds.

The lumber purchased must be removed within 10 days from date of sale.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
5 13 5t Brevet Major U. S. A.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.—

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GEN.'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, April 27, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore (Fardy's wharf, South Baltimore), on THURSDAY, May 16, 1867, 12 M., the light draft side-wheel steamer COSMOPOLITAN, of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches; and 11 feet stroke; draft, 8 feet.

Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned upon application to the undersigned, or to the auctioneers.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Brevet Major-General.
ANDREON THOMAS & CO.,
5 9 6t Auctioneers, No. 18 S. Charles st.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, June 6, 1867, for furnishing all the materials and performing the work required in the construction of a Brick Building for the use of the Department of Agriculture, to be erected on reservation No. 2, in this city, according to plans and specifications that can be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, where full information with regard to the proposed building can be obtained; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separately for the different kinds of work.

No proposal will be entertained from any person who is not known to be a practical builder.

Bidders are requested to state the shortest time possible in which the building is to be completed, the work to be commenced in three days after the signing of the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be received that does not conform to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of work done and materials furnished, according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of the Superintendent), will be paid from time to time as the work proceeds, and ten per cent retained until the completion of the contract and the acceptance of the work by the Department.

Every proposal must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Clerk of the United States Court.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for a Building for the Department of Agriculture," and addressed to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

5 10 23t ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ATLANTA, Ga., May 3, 1867.

BY ORDER OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office for the sale of seven thousand four hundred (7400) tons of COAL at Baraccas, Florida, payment to be made in Government funds.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M. SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, and should be marked "Proposals to purchase Coal," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District,
Atlanta, Ga. 5 13 28t

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 24 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
NEW STATE LOAN
FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.
CONVERSIONS MADE OF
7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 1½

AUGUST
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE;
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.
Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
24tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY;
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2½rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3'10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s.
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at high market rates.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.
Jos. T. Bailey,
Edw. B. Orne.
Nathan Hilles.
William Ervien,
Osgood Welsh,
B. Rowland, Jr.,
Sam'l A. Bispham,
Fred. A. Hoyt,
Wm. H. Rhawn.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [5 13m

NEW STATE LOAN.
Past due Loans of the State of Pennsylvania, with the accrued interest thereon, taken in payment for the New State Loan of Pennsylvania.
Amounts to suit purchasers, without charge.
For sale by
J. E. RIDGWAY
BANKER,
5 2 12t NO. 57 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.

CALEB PEIRCE,
NO. 109 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA
STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all kinds bought and sold on Commission.
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, of all kinds and descriptions, kept constantly on hand, and sold in any desired quantity.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED. [5 8 tm*
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS
VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND
SILVER-WARE.
Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store
A fine assortment of
PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND
WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wsm3m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Have on hand a large and splendid assortment
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 12p
Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN,
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE,
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16½

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received an invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,
Manufactured to their order in Paris.
Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26½

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
And Wholesale Dealers in
AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT
AMERICAN WATCHES
4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1½ SOLID SILVER-WARE

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW BLINDS
AND
SHADES.
Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds; Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. 4 15 mwf3mrp

1867. SPRING. 1867.
WALL PAPERS.
F. NEWLAND & SON,
NO. 52 NORTH NINTH STREET,
3 22 fmw2m One door below Arch.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10½ No. 1132 MARKET Street.

WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER.
Manufacturer of First-Class Carriages
ONLY.
NOS. 1009 AND 1011 CHESNUT STREET
3 21 fmw3m PHILADELPHIA

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
45,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·0
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
196,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value,	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $41,102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,549·40
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,

Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "
George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8½

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18
$2,553,146·13.

Capital....................$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus....................946,713·98
Premiums....................1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1866,
$27,431·18 $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant
George W. Richards
Isaac Lea,

George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall,
Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [318t12 31

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33,

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,

George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira,

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25½

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,

John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30½

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton
Samuel Wilcox,

Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business amongst its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,

HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN
WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000

Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H HARDING, Secretary.

E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, N. E. corner o SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, second story fron office, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 22½
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.

A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934,
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,
Furman Sheppard,
Thomas MacKellar,
John Supplee,
John W. Claghorn,

Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Alfred S. Gillett,
N. S. Lawrence,
Charles I. Dupont,
Henry F. Kenney,

Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw½ JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,

Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.

Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmw3m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

GOLD'S IMPROVED
PATENT LOW STEAM
AND
HOT WATER APPARATUS,

FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.

Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,

THE AMERICAN KITCHENER,

On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.
Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.

Also, Agents for the sale of

SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,

Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S

PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent. [4 26 3m

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21½ BEACH and PALMER Stree

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30½

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1½ ALFRED JENKS & SON,

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,
No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,
Manufacturers of
CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

---

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tf

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MORE ABOUT
LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES

IMPORTANT FACTS
WHICH THE PEOPLE SHOULD
"MAKE A NOTE OF."

FACT I.—LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES have been largely introduced for the last twelve years, and sold to those having the largest amount of valuables, as the best and most thoroughly Burglar-Proof Safe; and, up to the last three years, it has been as rare to hear of one of Lillie's Safes having been robbed by burglars, as to see or hear of a white blackbird or a white elephant.

FACT II.—It is notorious that the profession of the burglar has advanced at a rapid pace within the last eight years, and what was thoroughly burglar-proof then is not so now, which accounts for the fact that within the last three years very few of Lillie's Safes have been robbed, and the secret anonymous circulars distributed by other safe-makers latterly, showing a *very few* cases *only*, is the strongest evidence that but a very small number have been robbed to this time, notwithstanding the large number in use, and the amount at stake if successful.

FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general and leading principles upon which all burglar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid iron between and around bars of wrought iron, hardened steel, or any proper combination of metals. This principle is adopted by Lillie, in the Chilled-Iron Safe, and covered and controlled by his letters patent.

The other is made up of layers of plates, of different metals, held together by bolts or rivets, or both. To this principle there are various objections:—The cost is double. The wrought iron plates, which are the strength of the safe, are outside, and are operated upon by the whole catalogue of burglars' tools. The bolts or rivets are easily forced by suitable tools, with or without powder, and cannot be sustained. *The former principle*, adopted by Lillie, avoids all these objections, can be made any thickness, and withstand any amount of resistance required; avoids the rivets, bolts, etc.; has no wrought iron outside to be operated upon by burglars' implements.

FACT IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible with the modern improved tools for burglars to grind through chilled iron or hardened steel, began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and after much labor and expense he has perfected a system for chilling iron and combining metals that is entirely proof against the burglar's drill, or any other of his tools, even the wedge, warranted to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the following certificate is now offered from the Novelty Works, New York:—

OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW YORK, 18th December, 1866.

Messrs. Lewis Lillie & Son:—

GENTLEMEN:—We have subjected the sample of Chilled Iron you furnished us to the most severe tests (as regards drilling through it) that we could bring to bear upon it, and without success.

It is our opinion that it can only be penetrated by the use of a large number of drills, and the expenditure of much power, with days of time.

And we think it impossible for a burglar, with his time and power, to penetrate it at all.

Yours truly,
ISAAC V. HOLMES, Superintendent.
LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman.

And the following extensive Iron manufacturers in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the most thorough tests, find the result to be substantially the same.

And their principal Iron Workers so certify:

Messrs. Merrick & Son, Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia.

The Pinkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass.

The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry, Chicago, Ill.

FACT V.—The proposition made the public heretofore is now renewed: I will furnish Safes or Vault Doors, of same size and capacity of other best makers, and at one-third less price; and the same may be tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to test the work of any other maker, and he shall furnish the man to test my work; and the party so ordering may accept the work which stands the most resistance, in any way or manner practicable for a burglar to work.

FACT VI.—I would now say to any of the owners of Lillie's Safes, that, in view of the preceding facts, if they feel the need of additional security, I will exchange with them, on fair terms, giving them all the late improvements, and the increased security, which is claimed to be beyond the reach of Burglars, until some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

FACT VII.—It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Safe, as now made, under ordinary circumstances (and when not crushed by the fall of walls or timbers) usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is severe it has to be copied, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.

It is equally true that the Chilled-Iron Safe saves the written matter in a perfect state, that it does not fade out or require copying, and that the safe itself is ready for further use. Any number of trials in fires, certified to, prove these facts, and if any of the safe venders who are distributing secret, anonymous circulars to injure the reputation of LILLIE'S SAFE, are not satisfied with these statements, they can have the opportunity of testing by fire one of their own Safes with LILLIE'S, on equal terms, whenever they so decide.

FACT VIII.—In answer to the story circulated by interested parties, that Lillie's Safe had gone up, and had ruined Lillie, etc., I would say that at no time in the last two years could Lillie & Son half supply the demand for Safes, and were under the necessity of forming a large stock company, with a very large capital, to meet the demand; and Mr. Lewis Lillie, Sr., is now the president of that company, which is located on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, near Easton, and is the largest Safe Works probably in existence, and will be able to supply all demands for Safes, Locks, Chilled-Iron Vaults, etc.

In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of my patrons and friends, and the public, to the facts here presented, and to say that I am very thankful for past favors, and that I am prepared to furnish LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, CHILLED IRON VAULTS and COMBINATINN LOCKS, all at short notice, warranted to be the best and cheapest in market. I also keep constantly a large assortment of second-hand Fire Proofs, taken in exchange for Lillie's Burglar Proofs, of the best-known makers, all put in good order, and offered at below usual auction prices.

M. C. SADLER,

AGENT FOR LILLIE'S SAFE AND IRON COMPANY,

No. 639 ARCH Street,

5 9 lmw2m PHILADELPHIA."

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 eet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIS
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24½

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22½ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

---

912 ARCH STREET, — GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands,
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
6 No. 103 JONES Alley.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. [2 22½ ELIJAH G. CATTELL

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24½

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY!
The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
810½ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING, will leave for the above port on Saturday, May 18, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1½

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1202 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans, Saturday May 18, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second whar o Spruce street.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port May 15.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1½] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, May 18, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the first wharf below Pine street.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1½ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK,
FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF NEW YORK....................Saturday, May 18
CITY OF MANCHESTER....................Wednesday, May 22
CITY OF BOSTON....................Saturday, May 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE....................Saturday, June 1
CITY OF LONDON....................Saturday, June 8

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$35
To London	115	To London	38
To Paris	125	To Paris	48

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $35 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
87½ No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
11 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
11½ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper-paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1½ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

ROOFING.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY.

GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.

RECKLESS & EVERETT,
12 1 6m No. 302 GREEN Street

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

McCLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

May 16, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases men's, boys', and youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a general assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, to which the attention of the trade is called. [5 11 4t

---

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,

On Thursday morning,

May 16, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on morning of sale. [5 10 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

May 17, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; 300 rolls canton white and red check mattings, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [5 11 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

May 20, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India, German, and British dry goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B. Goods arranged for examination, and catalogues ready early on the morning of sale. [5 14 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

May 21, will be sold, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1500 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [5 15 5t

---

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer.

Sale on Monday, May 20th, will include—

Peremptory Sale—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF THE DISTILLERY, No. 518 BUCKLEY Street, including Copper Stills, Mixing Tub, Mash Tub, Pumps, Hose, and everything requisite for a large Distillery. Sale absolute.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Catharine Arnold, deceased—VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND, S. E. corner SECOND and UNION Streets.

MODERN RESIDENCE, Stable, and Carriage House, and Lot 50 by 220 feet, No. 3718 CHESNUT Street.

Three-story brick RESIDENCE, No. 325 PINE Street.

NORRISTOWN—Two elegant new Residences, JACOBY and GREEN Streets.

Handsome Building Site, 20 acres, Wissahickon avenue (Township line road) and Allen's lane, Twenty-first Ward.

Four-story brick Dwelling, No. 923 LOCUST street. [5 11 7t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon. Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1½ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Have opened, at their NEW STORE,

N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,

Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

WESTCOTT & GEORGE.
SUCCESSORS TO
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,
FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,
NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of
FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ETC. ETC.,
Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War," by G. Doree," "Last Rose Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.,
NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 3 19 m

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTES, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday morning next,
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, an extensive assortment of second-hand Furniture. [5 14 2t

Sale at No. 1121 Spruce street.
NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, DENTAL CHAIR, ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, LATHE, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
17th instant, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the neat Household Furniture, Carpets, China. [5 15 2t

Sale at No. 1308 North Fourth street.
SUPERIOR WALNUT FURNITURE, LOUD'S PIANO, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Saturday Morning,
18th instant, at 10 o'clock, the Walnut Parlor Furniture. [5 15 3t

PUBLIC SALE — CITY PROPERTY.—
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
VERY DESIRABLE LOTS, CHRISTIAN Street, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

Pursuant to ordinances of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, by order of Commissioner of City Property, on TUESDAY, May 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that lot of ground situate on the south side of Christian street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, known as "Moyamensing Hall" property, containing in front on Christian street about 160 feet, and in depth 177 feet. It will be divided into smaller lots, and sold according to a survey, which may be seen at the auction rooms.

Terms—20 per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of sale, and the balance may be secured upon the premises by mortgage payable in five years, with interest semi-annually, or on ground-rent in the usual form, or the whole purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser, upon the delivery of the deed, and under such other conditions and terms of sale as shall be fixed by said Committee. [5 3 4 11 15 18 22 26 28

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale No. 31 S. Fourth street.
STOCK OF LOOKING-GLASSES, FRAMES, AND UNFINISHED WORK.
On Thursday Morning,

May 16, at No. 31 S. Fourth street, will be sold the entire stock of a looking-glass and frame-maker declining business, comprising an assortment of gilt frame pier glasses, framed engravings, photograph and other frames; also, the unfinished frames and materials.

Catalogues can be had on the premises, or at the auction store on Tuesday. [5 9 6t

Sale at No. 1106 Walnut street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 1106 Walnut street, will be sold, a portion of the furniture of a family removing, comprising parlor, chamber, and kitchen furniture. [5 13 3t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, COTTAGE SUITS, CARPETS, MIRRORS, CEDAR CHESTS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior furniture. [5 13 4t

SALE OF JAPANESE AND CHINESE GOODS, RICH INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS, CURIOSITIES, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

May 20th, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a rich and interesting assortment of goods from China and Japan, comprising—Fine China; Japanese cabinet tables, work boxes; jewel cases; card receivers, manufactured in mosaic; works of precious woods, sandal wood and others; rich fans; elegant waiters; shell flowers; beautiful shawls, and an infinite variety of Curiosities of Oriental manufacture.

The Goods will be open for exhibition on Saturday, when the public are invited to call and examine them. [5 13 6t

---

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 9 31tf

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

INCORPORATED 1864,

COLD SPRING
ICE AND COAL COMPANY,

DEALERS IN AND

Shippers of Eastern Ice and Coal.

THOMAS E. CAHILL, PRESIDENT.
JOHN GOODYEAR, SECRETARY.
HENRY THOMAS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Having now completed our arrangements for a full supply of Ice, we are prepared to enter into contracts with large or small customers for a pure article, with guarantee of being supplied promptly for the season. Wagons run daily in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Tioga, Frankford, Bridesburg, Richmond, and Germantown. A trial is asked. Send your orders to the Office,

No. 435 WALNUT Street.

DEPOTS:

S. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND WILLOW STREETS, [5 11 smw2m
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET.
LOMBARD AND TWENTY-FIFTH STS.,
PINE STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

IMPORTERS OF EASTERN ICE,

Are prepared to supply all classes of consumers, in all parts of the city—West Philadelphia, Mantua, Tioga, and Fort Richmond—with a superior article of ICE, at the lowest market rates.

Orders by mail to either of the offices will receive prompt attention.

Particular attention paid to the delivery of ice to private families, etc.

OFFICES:

NOS. 118 AND 120 NORTH BROAD ST.
WILLOW STREET WHARF, DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA. [5 7 12t

E. P. KERSHOW, } KERSHOW & HUNT.
A. HUNT.

CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ICE DEALERS,

NO. 717 WILLOW ST., ABOVE FRANKLIN
PHILADELPHIA.

1867. A superior article of ICE at the following prices. 1867

8 pounds daily, 60 cents per week.
12 " " 75 cents per week.
16 " " 90 cents per week.
40 " " 25 cents per day.
20 " " $1·05 per week.

Large quantities at moderate rates. Stores, etc., taking less than seven days, will be charged proportionally.

CHARLES S. CARPENTER,
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr., } Proprietors. [5 13mwf1m

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.

No. North WATER Street, and
No. North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14½

THE CATTELL TESTIMONIAL.

Presentation of the Silver Service Yesterday Afternoon.

Speeches by Mayor McMichael, Senator Cattell, Hon. Charles Gilpin, General Robeson.

An Interesting and a Memorable Occasion.

In THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of Monday afternoon, we gave a detailed description of the handsome silver service which was to be presented to the Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, United States Senator from New Jersey, together with the circumstances which led to the affair. According to the programme, the presentation took place yesterday afternoon, and was attended with many incidents that will long cause it to be remembered by those who were present. At 3 o'clock the contributors, in company with a number of invited guests, left the West Jersey Ferry, in Camden, in carriages provided by the committee having the matter in charge. Merchantsville, the residence of Senator Cattell, is situated about three miles from the built-up portion of Camden, and is one of the most beautiful suburban villages in the United States. A number of our prominent merchants have residences there, which in themselves are marvels of taste; while the surroundings are as romantic as nature and art combined could render them.

The party arrived at the spot at half-past 3 o'clock, and when all were gathered together, the number amounted to about one hundred and fifty, including several ladies. Among those present, New Jersey was represented by his Excellency Governor Ward; the Hon. H. M. Cougar, Secretary of State; the Hon. George M. Robeson, Attorney-General; the Hon. Edward Bettle, State Senator from Camden county; and Mr. Thos. W. Cattell, of Salem, the father of the Senator. Philadelphia was represented by the Hon. Morton McMichael, Mayor; Henry C. Howell, Esq., High Sheriff; the Hon. Charles Gilpin, United States District Attorney; the Hon. Charles O'Neil, Representative in Congress; Colonel Henry H. Bingham, Postmaster; Colonel Wm. B. Thomas; Major Henry W. Janes, together with the most prominent merchants of the city, including many who do not belong to the same political organization with Senator Cattell. Indeed, the whole movement, from the beginning, has been kept apart from the sphere of politics, which were entirely ignored on the occasion.

The Presentation

took place at 4 o'clock, when the large company assembled in the parlors. The service was accompanied by the following presentation letter, signed by all the contributors, and executed in the highest style of penmanship:—

PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1867.—Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, United States Senator from New Jersey—Dear Sir:—A few of your personal friends, who hold in grateful remembrance the deep interest ever shown by you in the prosperity of Philadelphia, and who, in common with their fellow-citizens, appreciate and admire the success of your straightforward efforts to secure League Island as the United States depot for iron-clad vessels of war, have the honor to ask that you will accept the accompanying modest set of silver as a slight token of esteem and regard.

Address by the Hon. Morton McMichael.

When everything was ready, Mr. Samuel T. Canby, Chairman of the Committee on Presentation, introduced the Hon. Morton McMichael, Mayor of Philadelphia, who addressed the recipient of the testimonial in his happiest manner, speaking as follows:—

The custom of formally presenting substantial gifts in acknowledgment of special services had its origin in wise and laudable motives. As a contemporary approval of merit, it not only rewards the individual well-doer, but also stimulates others to similar well-doing. And as such gifts are generally of a kind that may be transmitted from generation to generation, they preserve memorials of the transaction after the immediate actors have left the scene, and thus perpetuate what else might be forgotten. This custom has long prevailed in most civilized countries. In our own day, and especially in our own land, like many other good usages, it has been carried to excess, and in frequent instances is so far perverted from its proper design as to lose its significance. Scarcely a week passes in which we do not read or hear of so-called "testimonials" offered for reasons so frivolous, and to persons so little entitled to receive them, as to excite our contempt or indignation. But the abuse of what is right in itself ought not to deter from its suitable use; and we have assembled to tender these tokens of our appreciation to Mr. Cattell, and, if it were possible, with all the more alacrity and zeal because such tokens are too often bestowed on the unworthy.

And here let me say that highly as I esteem Mr. Cattell—much as I value his friendship for me, and ready as I shall always be to show my friendship for him—if I thought this demonstration was inspired only by personal feelings, and was intended only to accomplish personal ends, I should not be willing to take any conspicuous part in it. I know it is otherwise. I know that those who have procured these costly and elegant articles have been controlled in doing so by public and patriotic considerations. Far be it from me, however, to suggest that our regard and affection for the man have had no share in this recognition of his acts. On the contrary, they have had a large share. If Mr. Cattell were not the gracious and genial gentleman he is; if he had not linked himself to our hearts by numerous kindnesses and courtesies; if in our social and business intercourse we had not been drawn into sympathy with his large and generous nature, our sense of his public deservings, though it might have been manifested in this permanent form, would certainly not have been accompanied in its expression by the good will which all of us so cordially entertain.

Our main object now is to commemorate Mr. Cattell's connection with an event of great national importance. Of course I am understood as referring to the League Island question. I do not propose to go into the details of that controversy. They are too familiar to require repetition. It is enough to recall the fact that for years the people of Philadelphia were engaged in a struggle to induce the national government to accept as a voluntary donation what any other government would have been glad to purchase at any price. Within the borders of that city, as you do not need to be told, exists what, by all unprejudiced observers is admitted to be—geographically, topographically and climatically; whether viewed in its relations to the river or the ocean; to the fields of coal or the beds of iron; to the supply of labor from a great manufacturing metropolis, or the supply of food from an agricultural region of inexhaustible fertility—the finest site for an immense naval depot, adapted to modern conditions and necessities, that the world can furnish. This site, thus favored, the Navy Department, most concerned and best qualified to judge, steadily labored to secure. That it was not able to do so sufficiently indicates the formidable resistance made by sectional interests, operating through persistent misrepresentations, and the vigorous and extraordinary efforts required to overcome that resistance.

Time after time the enemies of the League Island measure devised new schemes to defeat it; time after time its advocates were obliged to detect and baffle these schemes with renewed diligence and energy. I do not intend to detract in the slightest degree from the labors and sacrifices of other gentlemen who constantly and most effectively gave their best endeavors to the cause, many of whom are now near me, and to whom be all praise for their conduct, when I say that Mr. Cattell was among the foremost of these advocates.

At the very outset of the contest he engaged in it with characteristic fervor, and so long as it continued he abated nothing of his intrepid spirit. Possessing remarkable tenacity of purpose, joined to not less remarkable activity, he worked unceasingly, and was truly "instant, in season and out of season." Never daunted, never despondent, he met every fresh attack with fresh confidence, and communicating his own invincible courage to his allies, they fought on till they achieved the victory. To all the good men and true who were ranged under our banners our thanks are eminently due; but as it was Mr. Cattell's rare privilege to consummate the triumph which, as a citizen, he had so largely helped to win, by delivering in his place, in the Senate of the United States, a masterly argument, which no one could refute or answer, it is fitting, as the representative of the rest, that he should be singled out for exceptional honors. Oh! most fortunate was he that, after having borne himself so nobly under the disadvantages of an unequal conflict, he could thus at last, as their own peer, within their own lists, strike down the hostilities of those members of Congress who had waged malignant war on this beneficent project, and most fortunate was the naval service of the country that at such a juncture found such a champion.

Mr. Cattell: It is now my pleasant duty, in behalf of the donors, to transfer to your possession this service of silver. It was made for you; it belongs to you; it will remain with you. But the associations connected with it and with this gathering will belong to and will remain with us not less than with you. We shall look back to this as an occasion when, through this instrumentality, we gave utterance to the warmth with which we cherish you as a companion, the earnestness with which we love you as a friend, the sincerity with which we respect you as a citizen, and the admiration with which we regard you as a statesman. And may we not hope that when your voice and our voices are mute in death, those who come to fill our places, as they revive the memories of this day, will be prompted to good deeds by the example which you have set, and the tribute which we have paid to that example.

The remarks of the Mayor were listened to amid the most impressive silence, and at the close were greeted with much applause.

Senator Cattell's Response.

On the conclusion of the presentation address, Senator Cattell stepped forward to respond, but so great was his emotion that some moments elapsed before he could find words to express his gratitude. He then spoke as follows:—

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen—How shall I find words to express my grateful acknowledgment for this expression of your kindly feeling? If it were possible for me to exhaust the entire language of thanks, I should but feebly indicate the deep emotion that stirs my heart, and vainly strives to find suitable expression by the lips. Confessing my poverty even in thanks, I must content myself with the use of those simple words, "I thank you," words of daily use, and often lightly spoken, but still words of import and full of meaning when they come from the deep recesses of a grateful heart, burdened with a sense of its obligations.

I wish I could feel that I was in some degree worthy of this magnificent testimonial. But it comes, I am sure, more from the partiality of you, my kind and generous friends, than from any real merit in him you thus choose to honor. I sometimes think no man was ever blessed with such friends; and of all the blessings which a gracious Providence has scattered along my pathway through life, I thank Him most for the kind, faithful and loving friends which He has given me. Throughout the course of a not uneventful business life of more than thirty years, running through seasons of adversity as well as prosperity, with alternating periods of sunshine and storm, I have been favored with the steadfast friendship of such men as any one might be proud of.

Could there be a more fitting illustration of this than the circumstances of to-day. I am surrounded by the familiar faces of friends who come to add to my debt of gratitude. Old friends, many of you, who, when twenty years ago I came a stranger to your beautiful city, and launched my boat upon the sweeping tide of trade and commerce, took me by the hand, welcomed me to your marts of trade, placed me in positions of trust and honor, and sustained and encouraged me by your friendly counsel and your words of cheer.

And I am fully conscious, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, that it is to this kindly feeling of my generous friends, which magnifies every virtue and is blind to every frailty, that I am indebted for this beautiful and costly testimonial, intrinsically valuable, but in "my heart's just estimation prized above all price," as a memento of your friendship and the enduring evidence that I am honored with your respect and esteem.

But I learn from the complimentary words of your presentation address, as well as from the inscription that this splendid plate bears, that this testimonial is presented by my Philadelphia friends, in view of some service which it is thought I rendered in the Senate of the United States in advocating the acceptance of League Island for the proposed naval station for iron-clad vessels of war.

I have only to say on this point, that I was an earnest advocate of that measure, and labored to the extent of my ability to secure its success. But in this I did no more than my duty, believing then as I do now, most sincerely, that I was serving the best interest of the nation in urging the acceptance of this unequalled location, generously tendered to the government as a free gift by the city of Philadelphia. I remember to have said in the course of my remarks on this measure in the Senate, which you are pleased to call a "masterly argument," that I fully agreed with the late Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Captain Fox, in his declaration "that the map of the world does not present so desirable a location for the establishment of a naval station, especially in reference to the building, repairing and preserving of iron vessels and iron-clads as League Island."

This is a strong assertion, but I declare it to be my candid opinion. And I learn that one of the scientific gentlemen composing the late Board for the examination of League Island, a gentleman who has had ample opportunity for observation on this point abroad, expresses substantially the same opinion.

You are correct in your statement, Mr. Mayor, that the measure did not meet me in the Senate as a new question. I had been familiar with it for years, and had done what I could as a private citizen of the country to secure the passage of the bill. I, consequently, took to the measure naturally; and, if you will pardon the apparent egotism, I will say that I consented, as soon as I took my seat in the Senate, to stand godfather to the bill, determined to secure its passage, and to "fight it out on that line" if it took all the winter.

The opposition to it by those who favored New London was positively malignant, and the most extravagant statements were made to prejudice the Senate against the location. The friends of New London occupied the time of the Naval Committee with their argument for three days. Senator Foster, Representative Brandagee and Mr. Bowles, the paid agent of the New London interest, occupied in turn the floor. It happened that I was the only friend of League Island present. I listened with all the patience I could command to their argument, and then replied in a speech of about an hour, closing the case. In half an hour afterwards the Chairman of the Naval Committee came to my seat and informed me that the committee would report immediately in favor of the bill, with but one member of the committee dissenting.

In my judgment this was the turning point in favor of League Island, and from that hour I never doubted the passage of the bill. It was, however, held back so long that it required some effort to get it up for action at so late a period of the session. But we succeeded at last, and you know the result. That League Island is to be the great naval station of the nation, and, in my opinion, the great naval station of the world, is a fixed fact. That the nation will be the greatest gainer is beyond all doubt; but that the establishment of this great naval depot within the boundaries of your city will add to your prosperity; that it will give employment to your mechanics and laborers, and tend to build up and populate the lower part of the city, I presume no one will pretend to question.

And while we are congratulating ourselves upon the successful termination of this struggle, let us not forget to honor the early friends of the measure, your distinguished representative, Judge Kelley, and his able colleagues, Messrs. Myers, O'Neill, Thayer, and Randall, who labored earnestly and successfully to carry the measure through the House of Representatives.

Nor should we forget the valuable services of Senator Grimes, Chairman of the Naval Committee, and his colleague, Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, both of whom were our steadfast friends, and able and efficient advocates of the measure. I desire to state also, as a simple matter of justice, that the Senators from Pennsylvania were your earnest friends, and would have spoken on behalf of the measure, only that they yielded to the suggestion of friends who thought further discussion would only delay action, and possibly result in the loss of the bill, from its being crowded aside by other important measures upon which action was absolutely essential.

And now, kind friends, once more, with all the fullness of a grateful heart, I beg to thank you. I thank you for myself and for my family, with whom I hope these enduring mementoes of your friendship will remain as heirlooms for many generations. I thank you in behalf of my State—the gallant little State of New Jersey—to which I owe so much; for when you honor the representative you honor the State that clothed him with official robes. And I am especially thankful that this expression of your regard has come to me while yet my venerable sire, treading close on fourscore years, lives to witness the scene; for if I have lived to any purpose the credit is due to him who taught me, in early life, that earnestness of purpose, integrity of character, and fidelity to the eternal principles of truth and justice, were the essential elements of true manhood.

And now, Mr. Mayor, permit me to thank you personally for all the generous words which you have here spoken, and for the dignity you have given to this occasion by your presence, and the part which you have taken. I accept this testimonial with the assurance that I shall cherish the recollection of this hour to the latest period of my life, and ever be proud and grateful for such friends as surround me to-day.

After the presentation was thus concluded, the whole party adjourned to the dining-room, where a substantial and beautiful repast was spread. The burdens of the table were appropriately disposed of, and then a patriotic humor seized the company, and the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" was decided to be the most appropriate mode of giving it vent. This resulted in an adjournment to the grounds surrounding the house, in the midst of which stands the tall flagstaff of the Corn Exchange Association, which was presented to Senator Cattell at the close of the war. The party gathered about this; and, while the old flag was fluttering in the air above them, they sang with hearty earnestness the stirring national anthem. "Rally Round the Flag," and other patriotic songs followed, after which spirited addresses were made by several gentlemen.

Addresses by Gen. Robeson and Others.

Attorney-General Robeson spoke in a fitting and eloquent strain. He paid a high compliment to the State of New Jersey, declaring that it was beyond all doubt better represented in the National Senate than any of the other States, by the successful merchant, Alexander G. Cattell, and the finished scholar, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.

Senator Cattell also addressed the company in eloquent and impressive words, in the course of which, at the request of Mayor McMichael, he repeated the following beautiful ode of his own composition, which now appears in print for the first time:—

ODE TO THE FLAG, BY SENATOR CATTELL.

Wave on, thou banner of the free!
We love thy glorious folds the more,
Since treason's hand has vainly strove
To break thy magic power of yore.

Yes, broadly wave, thou dear old Flag,
Loved emblem of our nation's power,
From every hill and mountain crag,
In this our country's struggling hour.

Thy stars, still bright as burnished gold,
Shall light the legions of the brave,
Who strike, as did our sires of old,
And rush to glory or the grave.

Thy pearly white and azure blue,
Shall ne'er be stained by treason's blight;
But washed in blood, shall wave anew,
For Truth and Freedom and the Right.

The Hon. Charles Gilpin, of this city, also addressed the assemblage, with which the exercises were brought to a close.

Thus the afternoon passed in the most edifying and pleasing manner, and about 8 o'clock the large company dispersed, the larger portion returning to the city as they came.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO 1020 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF ELEGANTLY FRAMED CHROMOS ENGRAVINGS.
On Thursday Next, 16th instant,
At 10 o'clock A. M., and quarter before 8 P. M., at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, an elegant assortment of elegantly framed Foreign Chromos-Engravings, etc.
Now open for examination. [5 15 2t

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY, No. 543 NORTH THIRD Street, Philadelphia.—Economy, Promptness, Reliability.—This Paint will preserve all Woods and Metals, guard against all dampness and wet, and thoroughly prevents all leaks. Old tin roofs are long preserved with this Paint. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered, repaired, and made perfectly tight and warranted. All orders will have prompt attention. Work will be done in the best manner.
5 8 lmrp] JOSEPH LEEDS, Actuary.
EMORY D. HOBART, Superintendent of Work.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
NEW COMBINED WATER COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR, $10·00.
GENTS' BLACKING TABLES,
MEAT SAFES,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10] NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.
130 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden.
BUILDING LUMBER
AND HARD WOODS. [5 15 wsm2m

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY WARNED against negotiating a DRAFT of Five Hundred and Thirty-one Dollars and Seventy-five Cents ($531·75), drawn by A. G. SECKEL in favor of GEORGE I. YEAGER, and indorsed by the said George I. Yeager, as the said draft has been, and is, fraudulently withheld, and no value for said draft has been received by me. GEORGE I. YEAGER.
Philadelphia, May 14, 1867. 5 13 2t*

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.
NO CURE NO PAY.
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
PURELY VEGETABLE.
USED INWARDLY.
References to 4500 wonderful cures in Philadelphia alone.
Advice gratis daily from 10 to 1 o'clock.
OFFICE,
NO. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
NO CURE NO PAY.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
WILL OFFER THIS MORNING, from the recent auction sales and other sources,
SILKS and
DRESS GOODS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Five lots GRENADINE BAREGES at 25 cents a yard.
Job lots of DRESS GOODS at 25, 31, 37½, and 50 cents a yard. As cheap as they were ever sold. 5 15 wfs3trp

DRESS GOODS
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,
FROM AUCTION, AT LOW PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
5 15 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

EIGHTEEN CENTS PER YARD
FOR LAWNS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
5 15 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD FOR
Double Width Mozambiques.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
5 15 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD FOR
BEREGE ANGLAIS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
5 15 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR
BLACK SILKS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
5 15 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

MEN'S WEAR,
BOYS' WEAR.
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,
GREATLY SACRIFICED, FROM LATE AUCTION SALES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
5 15 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
NOW OPEN, A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF
BEST BLACK SILKS,
CHENE SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
3 2wamtfrp] PLAID SILKS,
FIGURED GRENADINE, HERNANI,
FRENCH ORGANDIES AND LAWNS,
LARGE VARIETY OF GREY GOODS.

SPRING ASSORTMENT
House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
CONSISTING OF
LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS
FOR HOUSEHOLD USE,
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES,
SUCH AS
LINEN SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINEN,
DAMASK TABLE,
CLOTHS, 2 to 7 yards long,
QUILTS,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
TABLE LINENS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
BORDERED TOWELS,
BLANKETS,
EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
ETC. ETC.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
5 11 10trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,
Are now receiving from the recent
AUCTION SALES,
SOME VERY CHEAP LOTS OF
BARNSLEY SHEETINGS, TOWELS, HUCKABACKS AND OTHER LINEN GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of buyers, AS BEING NEARER TO OLD PRICES than anything they have been able to offer. 5 11 10trp

OFFICE OF
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE
REMOVED TO
No. 1123 CHESNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW,
Opened under new auspices, new Agents, with new guarantees.
THE VERY BEST FAMILY MACHINE.
Please call and examine, 5 1 wfmrp

CARPETINGS!
JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
626
CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,
WHITE, RED, CHECK, AND FANCY,
4-4, 5-4, AND 6-4 WIDE.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
626
CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR
SPRING IMPORTATION OF
CARPETINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

French Chenille, Axminster,
WILTON, VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
AND TAPESTRIES.
3-4 & 6-4 VELVETS, WILTON, BRUSSELS'
AND
VELVET CARPETS,
WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, FOR HALLS.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
626
CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS,
English and American Oil Cloths,
COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS AND MATS
4 19 fmw2mrp] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.
MANUFACTURERS OF
THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

CANTON MATTINGS,
FRESH IMPORTATIONS,
All Widths and Styles.
M'CALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.

CARPETINGS!
300 Pieces of Elegant Patterns
OF
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY.
Just arrived from Europe and now in Store,
Also, a complete assortment
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
ENGLISH VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN.
VENETIAN, FOR HALLS AND STAIRS,
MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, ETC.,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
3 12 fmw2mrp] Between Ninth and Tenth.

CARPETINGS!. CARPETINGS
J. T. DELACROIX.
No. 37 South SECOND Street.
Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of
J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.
Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

CANTON MATTINGS,
CARPETINGS
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
ETC. ETC. ETC.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
JOHN R. WHITE,
NO. 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,
IS NOW OFFERING THE ABOVE GOODS AT VERY LOW FIGURES.
CALL AND SEE. 5 8 1m

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.
MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co.
MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
S. Lichtenthaler & Son, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE.
For particulars, etc., address
WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.
This delightful summer Hotel, under the management of WILLIAM PERRY, formerly proprietor of the Collamore House, New York, will be OPENED about June 1. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor. 5 10 1m*

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent BOARD can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June. References given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 145, Morristown, New Jersey. 5 10 1m*

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests 4 19 1m*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A WOOL-Pulling Establishment, with 2½ acres of Land, in Burlington, N. J.; or suitable for many other manufacturing purposes, or a pottery yard. Apply to J. E. PHILLIPS, No. 51 BROAD Street, Burlington, N. J. 5 10 6t*

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE No. 413 LOCUST Street, 23 by 120 feet; furnished or unfurnished.
Apply at No. 221 CHESNUT Street, second story.
4 27 tf

FOR SALE—7½ ACRES ON THE Delaware, near a station, twenty miles from town, with furnished house, stable, ice-house, boat-house, and workshop, old shade trees, abundant fruit, and a superior garden, with crops in. Apply to C. H. MUIRHEID,
5 8 10t No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

TO RENT.

CONCERT HALL,
Nos. 1217, 1219, and 1221 CHESNUT STREET.
This elegant and spacious Hall is now ready for RENT nightly or short seasons. It is particularly adapted for Concerts, Lectures, Fairs, Festivals, etc. etc. Connected with the same is a Banqueting Room seventy feet long and fifteen feet wide, a commodious Kitchen and Range, Hot and Cold Water, Dressing-Room, etc. For terms, apply to
BEATTY & LUTTMAN, Lessees.
4 29 4w Box 105 Philadelphia P O., or at the Hall.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE ROOM ON THE first floor of No. 521 Chesnut street, the cheapest rent in the city. Inquire of CHAMBERS & FRENCH, General Agents Washington Life Insurance Company, Bank of the Republic Building, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street. 5 1

A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT—A large House, twelve rooms, handsome lawn, ice-house (filled), carriage-house, stabling, etc., 2½ miles from Moorestown, N. J., 2½ from station on C. and A. R. R., 1½ from steamboat landing. Rent, $500. Inquire of T. EARP, No. 1026 ARCH Street, or address WM. A. GARRIGUES, Moorestown, Burlington county, N. J. 5 10 10t*

TO RENT—IN WEST PHILADELPHIA, in the neighborhood of Forty-first and Pine streets, a desirable House, with all the modern improvements. Rent, $800. Possession given the 15th of this month. Inquire at No. 1 WOODLAND TERRACE. 5 10 4t*

TO RENT UNTIL JULY 1—STORE NO. 923 Chesnut street, with two elegant large bulk windows, suitable for the straw goods or any other light business. For terms, etc., apply to B. SCOTT, JR., No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 5 10 5t*

TO LET—DWELLING UP TOWN, NINE rooms, $38; one, $25; two, $16, central: one four rooms, rent, $10; one West Philadelphia, five rooms, $14. Apply No. 837 RACE Street. 5 10 6t*

TO RENT, WITH POWER—A FIRST-class Jobbing Machine Shop in the manufacturing district; a fine chance. Apply at Mill, HOWARD and HARRISON Streets. 5 10 10t

TO RENT — THREE-STORY BRICK House, with all the modern improvements; large yard. Race street, above Sixteenth. Apply to
5 14 2t* No. 1803 ARCH Street.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURnished House. Apply at No. 4773 GERMANTOWN Avenue, below Mill street. 5 10 5t*

TO RENT — A FURNISHED HOUSE near Chesnut Hill, with or without board. Apply at No. 725 OXFORD Street. 5 10 5t*

TO LET—SECOND, THIRD AND Fourth Stories in Building No. 109 South THIRD Street. Also, small Office on first floor. 5 9 6t*

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL........................$500,000
DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,
JOHN WELSH,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL,
EDWARD W. CLARK,
ALEXANDER HENRY
S. A. CALDWELL,
HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.
Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds	$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities	50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate	$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
1 23 1mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
4smwfrp Philadelphia.